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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JULY 21, 1851.

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For the National Era.

ILL-STARRED.—PART SECOND.

BY PATTY LEE.

Some eight or ten days after the conversation recorded in our first chapter, Richard Claverel, dressed as besemad a gentleman student, and mounted on "Buckephalus," was on his way to college. Upon one arm he carried a satchel of books, and huag over the saddle was a pair of well-fillel saddle-bugs, in which his mother that put as many new fine shirts and carefully durned stockings as he would be likely to need during the term, though it was proposed that he should come home on a visit in a month, as Elmwood, the place of his destination, was but ten miles distant. Richard seemed little to favor this proposal, it is true; and when his mother tearfully entreated that he would not fail to come, he said he would if he couldn't stay away; that he was not certain he should come home at all—at least, not till he had finished the graduating course, but that she and the old man would come up to Elmwood and see him Commencement times. When, however, he was fairly off, his heart misgave him; he looked back and saw his father leaning over the gate, watching him, and remembered his last words—"only the fool hates the school;" he saw his mother standing under the low porch, just as he had left her; his young sisters, Martha and Jane, were shouting aloud, as they played at "hide and seek"—it mattered little to them that Diok was leaving home—he had never helped them build a play-house, but always killed their pet kittens, and called them little simpletons, because they preferred dish-washing to grammar—so, on the whole, they were rather glad to be rid of him. Slowly wending down the lane, with axes over their shoulders, and dictions had been promoted to the cocquery. The was a growl from the utility of the recommendation of her "balky" proposal, til a thing had been obed and say his father leaning over the gate.

The harvest was done, and thow the turned into the newly-shave mand though full to repletion, feeding. Still the corn twas

The state of the s

beneath, his natural wilfulness and waywardness might have been checked, and his weakness have been built into strength. I was too young to know it then, had too little appreciative discernment, too little forbearance, too false and foolish an estimate of myself-and it is too late now, and often when I think of him, for I knew him well and in the elm shadows that sweep against the

eir stock of

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have, and stay contentedly—she was sure she should not want to live as Richard said he had

should not want to live as Richard said he had to—poor boy!"

So, by dint of Mrs. Claverel's management, and Richard's pretty sedulous application for a few days, the new arrngement went forward, as a mater of course, with only the occasional jar of Mr. Claverel's calling Richard "the sick student," and of Martha and Jane's twitting him, whenever he displeased them, with, "Eh, you got homesick, and had to come back to mother!"

At the end of two weeks however, he began to

where I was born we have set on many summer afternoon when we were children—that is a long time ago, for my feet have pressed the summer afternoon when we were children—that is a long time ago, for my feet have pressed the summer afternoon when we were children, with the contents of the course of some place. That was not the way to learn, he where I was born we have sat on many summer afternoon when we were children—that is a long time ago, for my feet have pressed the summit where henceforward the way is down-down, where in darkness monne ever and ever the river of Death—and when I think of him, as laid, I incline to his own not interpretation, and and butter, excellent as they were, began to the taken as matters of course. He ceased to try load the course of some days Rennick gave security the seas and the rubbish of years, I go down daily where the shadows are coolest, the fountain brightest, and the birds singing sweetest, and selfash. To see people about him happy and constented, only aggravated his restless and the birds singing sweetest, and large growth as the contents of the c

the bar and in the pulpit, to that in the United States. The same remark will apply to the other British Provinces; and that a little sharp Old

the mere routine duties of their profession; for the system of conveyancing is the same here as in England—the same principles of the common law prevail—and there is no difference in the chancery practice; while in the more elevated sphere of barristers, they bring with them an authority which the Courts of the country must respect; for, as such, they are entitled to act wherever the fiag of their country waves as a national emblem; and they can assume their proper rank and position in any portion of that vast empire, on which the sun never sets, and which, at its rising, to use the remark of Mr. Webster, is greeted throughout its daily round by the martial airs of England.

Not only is this illiberal determination of the Assembly, in favor of which the most talented and well-read members of the House voted, calculated to perpetrate an act of individual injustice, but it must deter men of enlarged minds belonging to the learned professions, and who might careries a beneficial influence upon society, from seeking in Canada another home, and was very properly denounced by one of the advocates of the bill as most contemptible and illiberal legislation.

The style of oratory here is inferior, both at the bar and in the pulpit, to that in the United States. The same remark will apply to the other

of Anglo-Saxon love of liberty, which will render abortive any attempt of this mercenary Swiss to fetter or restrain it. If the press transcends its proper bounds, there are laws by which an injured party can seek redress; and a man who could come into court with clean hands would require no other safeguard.

The returns relative to the Lunatic Asylum, which were moved for a fortnight since, have not yet been sent down, and probably will be retained till the session shall have so far advanced that nothing can be done.

signisst my face—cock-robin, and another one the same of which if forcet, but lorger and of a growth with a forcet, but lorger and of a growth with a first three of the same of which if forcet, but lorger and of a growth with the same of which if forcet, but lorger and of a growth with the same of which if forcet, but lorger and of a growth with the same of the sa

learned that suit was about to be brought, the negroes stated that he was heard consulting about running them off. They took the alarm, and ran to Houx for protection. Houx left home to see Rennick, and while gone Rennick came with a crowd, and Col. Doniphan (of Mexican war notoriety) at their head. (Col. D. was employed as R.'s lawyer.) Houx lived in Lexington. Rennick's crowd surrounded Houx's house. The negroes were in there, with no person inside to protect them but my sister. But I learned there were many spectators outside who stid but little, but whom, from the cut of the eye, Col. Doniphan did not take to be Mexicans; so, after much parading,

WHOLE NO. 238.

time I get a chance; and I hope I shall have a chance—I do. Things have got to a pret-

It is shown the service of the servi

but you wouldn't do it. I put it to you, John-would you now turn away a poor, shivering, hungry creature from your door, because he was a runaway? Would you, now?"

Now, if the truth must be told, our Senator had the misfortune to be a man who had a particularly senator and turns and turns and turns and turns and turns and turns.

handely

ticularly humane and accessible nature, and turn-ing away anybody that was in trouble never had his forte; and what was worse for him in this particular pinch of the argument was, that his wife knew it, and of course was making an assault on rather an indefensible point—so he had recourse to the usual means of gaining time for such cases made and provided; he said "ahem," and coughed several times, took out his pocket-handkerchief and began to wipe his glasses. Mrs. Burr, seeing the defenceless condition of the approved services had no more conscience. es. Mrs. Burr, seeing the deflected of the enemy's territory, had no more conscience than to push her advantage.

"I should like to see you doing that, John—I

really should. Turning a woman out of doors in

began Mr. Burr, in a moderate tone.
"Duty! John! don't use that word. You know "Duty! John! don't use that word. You know it isn't a duty—it can't be a duty. If folks want to keep their slaves from running away, let 'em treat 'em well—that's my doctrine. If I had slaves, (as I hope I never shall have,) I'd risk their turning suddenly round upon the woman. wanting to run away from me or you either, John. I tell you folks don't run away when they're happy; and when they do run, poor creatures, they suffer enough with cold and hunger and fear,

on such subjects. There's a way you political folks have of coming round and round a plain right thing—and you don't believe in it yourselves, when it comes to practice. I know you well enough, John; you don't believe it's right, any more than I i'

At this critical juncture, old Cudjoe, the black wished "Missis would come into the kitchen;" and our Senator, tolerably relieved, looked after his little wife with a whimsical mixture of amusement and vexation, and, seating himself in the chair, began to read the papers. After a moment, his wife's voice was heard

at the door, in a quick, earnest tone, "John John! I do wish you'd come here a moment." He laid down his paper, and went into the kitchen, and started, quite amazed at the sight that presented itself: A young and slender wo-man, with garments torn and frozen, with one shoe gone, and the stocking torn away from the cut and bleeding foot, was laid back in a deadly swoon upon two chairs. There was the impress of the despised race on her face, yet none could help feeling its mournful and pathetic beauty— while its stony sharpness, its cold, fixed, deathly aspect, struck a solemn chill over him. He drew his breath short, and stood in silence. His wife and their only colored domestic, old Aunt Dinah, were busily engaged in restorative measures; while old Cadjoe had got the boy on his knee, and was busy pulling off his shoes and stockings, and chafing his little cold feet.

Sure, now, if she aint a sight to behold," said old Dinah, compassionately; "'pears like 'twas the heat that made her faint. She was tol'able peart when she cum in, and asked if she couldn't warm herself here a spell; and I was just a askin her where she come from, and she fainted right down. Never done much hard work, guess, by the looks of her hands."

"Poor creature!" said Mrs. Burr, compassion ately, as the woman slowly unclosed her large, dark eyes, and looked vacantly at her. Suddenly an expression of agony crossed her face, and she an expression of agony crossed her face, and she sprung up, saying, "Oh, my Harry! Have they The boy, at this, jumped from Cudjoe's knee

and, running to her side, put up his arms—"Oh, he's here! he's here!" Oh, ma'am," said she, mildly, to Mrs. Burr,

"do protect us; don't let them get him?"
"Nobody shall hurt you here, poor woman," said Mrs. Burr, encouragingly. "You are safe;

"God bless you!" said the woman, covering her face, and sobbing; while the little boy, seeing

her crying, tried to get into her lap.

With many gentle and womanly offices, which
none knew better how to render than Mrs. Burr, the poor woman was, in time, rendered more calm. A temporary bed was provided for her on the settle, near the fire, and, after a short time, she fell into a heavy slumber, with the child, who seemed no less weary, soundly sleeping on her arm—for the mother resisted with nervous anxiety the kindest attempts to take him from her; and even in sleep her arm encircled him with an unsp, as if she

beguiled of her vigilant hold.

Mr. and Mrs. Burr had gone back to the parlor, where, strange as it may appear, no reference was made on either side to the preceding conversation work, and Mr. Burr pretended to be reading the

Burr, at last, as he laid it down "When she wakes up, and feels a little rested, we will see," said Mrs. Burr.

'I say, wife!" said Mr. Burr, after musing in silence over his newspaper.

"She couldn't wear one of your gowns, could she, by any letting down or such matter? She seems to be rather larger than you are." A quite scarce perceptible smile glimmered frs. Burr's face, as she answered, "We'll see." le glimmered in

Another pause, and Mr. Burr again broke out—
"I say, wife!"
"Well! What now?"

"Why, there's that old bombazine cloak that

At this instant, Dinah looked in to say that the woman was awake, and wanted to see Mr. and Mrs. Burr went into the kitchen, followed by the two eldest boys-the smaller fry having, by this time, been safely disposed of in

The woman was now sitting up on the settle, by the fire. She was looking steadily into the blaze, with a calm, heart-broken expression, very different from her former agitated wildness. tones. "I hope you feel better now, poor woman.

A long-drawn, shivering sigh was the only an swer; but she lifted her dark eyes, and fixed then on her with such a forlorn and imploring expre sion, that the tears came into the little eyes.
"You needn't be afraid of anything; we are

friends here, poor woman; tell me where you came from and what you want," said she.

"I came from Kentucky," said the woman.
"When?" said Mr. Burr, taking up the inter-

" How did you come?"

Crossed on the ice!" said every one present

"Yes," said the woman, slowly, "I did. God helping me, I crossed on the ice; for they were behind me-right behind-and there was no othe Law, missis," said Cudjoe, "the ice is all in

broken up blocks, a-swinging and a-tetering up and down in the water." and down in the water."

"I know it was—I know it," said she, mildly;
"but I did it; I wouldn't have thought I could; I
didn't think I should get over, but I didn't care
I could but die if I didn't. The Lord helped me nobody knows how much the Lord can help 'em till they try," said the woman, with a flashing eye.
"Were you a slave?" said Mr. Burr.

"Yes, sir; I belonged to a man in Kentucky." Was he unkind to you?"

"No, sir; he was a good master."
"And was your mistress unkind to you?"
"No, sir—no; my mistress was always good to

What could induce you to leave a good ho then, and run away, and go through such dan

The woman looked up at Mrs. Burr with a keen, scrutinizing glance, and it did not escape her that she was dressed in deep mourning. "Ma'am," she said, suddenly, "have you ever lost a child ?"

The question was unexpected, and it was a thrust on a new wound; for it was only a month since a darling child of the family had been laid

Mr. Burr turned around and walked to the "Why do you ask that? I have lost a little

"Then you will feel for me. I have lost two one after another—left 'em buried there when I came away; and I had only this one left. I never slept without him; he was all I had; he was my slept without him; he was all I had; he was my comfort and pride, day and night; and, ma'am, they were going to take him away from me—to sell him—sell him down South, ma'am, to go all alone—a baby that had never been away from his mother in his life. I couldn't stand it, ma'am; I knew I should never be good for anything if they did; and when I knew the papers were signed, and he was sold, I took him and came off in the night; and they chased me—the man that house night; and they chased me—the man that bought him, and some of mass'r's folks—and they were coming down right behind me, and I heard 'em;

The woman did not sob nor weep—she had gone to a place where tears are dry; but every one around her was, in some way characteristic of themselves, showing signs of hearty sympathy.

The two little boys, after a desperate rummaging in their pockets in search of those pockethandkerchiefs which mothers know are never to hear the found there had throw themselves discourse. lately into the skirts of their mother's gown, where they were sobbing and wiping their eyes and noses to their hearts' content; Mrs. Burr had her face fairly hidden in her pocket-handkerchief and old Dinah, with tears streaming down her black, honest face, was ejaculating, "Lord have mercy on us!" with all the fervor of a camp meeting; while old Cudjoe, rubbing his eyes very hard with his cuffs, and making a most uncommon variety of wry faces, occasionally responded in the same key with great fervor. Our Senator was a statesman, and of course could not be expec cry like other mortals-and so he turned his back really should. Turning a woman out of doors in a snow storm, for instance; or may be you'd take her up and put her in jail, wouldn't you? You would make a grand hand at that."

"Of course it would be a very painful duty," began Mr. Burr, in a moderate tone.

You have

state to observe critically.

"Because he was a kind master—I'll say that of him any way; and my mistress was kind; but they couldn't help themselves—they were owing suffer enough with cold and hunger and fear, without everybody's turning against them; and law or no law, I never will, so help me God."

"Mary! Mary! My dear, let me reason with him tolling without being themselves—they were owing money—and there was some way, I can't tell how, that the man had a hold on them, and they were obliged to give him his will. I listened and heard bim telling without the same way. wor no law, I never will, so help me God."
"Mary! Mary! My dear, let me reason with him telling mistress that, and she begging and pleading for me; and he told her he couldn't help himself, and that the papers were all drawn; and such subjects. There's a way you political came away. I knew 'twas no use of my trying the live if they did it; for't 'pears like this child it

"Have you no hushand??"
"Have you no hushand??"
"Voo, but he belongs to lamber man; his master is real hard to him, and won't let him come to see me, hardly ever; and he has grown harder. and harder upon us, and he threatens to sell hin down South; it's like I'll never see him again!" The quiet tone in which the woman pro hese words might have led a superficial observe to think that she was entirely apathetic; but there was a calm, settled depth of anguish in her large dark eye, that spoke of something far otherwise. "And where do you mean to go, my poor wo an?" said Mrs. Burr.
"To Canada, if I only knew where that was.

Is it very far off, is Canada?" said she, looking up, with a simple, confiding air, to Mrs. Burr's "Poor thing!" said Mrs. Burr, involuntarily.

"Is't a very great way, think?" said the woman "Much farther than you think, poor child,"

said Mrs. Burr; "but we will try to think what can be done for you. Here, Dinah, make her up a bed in your own room, close by the kitchen, and Pll think what to do for her in the morning. Meanwhile, never fear, poor woman; put your trust in God; he will protect you." [TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JULY 24, 1851.

Tracago Convention. - The proceeding of the Christian Anti-Slavery Convention, held at Chicago on the 3d, 4th, and 5th inst., reached us too late for insertion this week.

The instalment of Mrs. Stowe's story, Uncle Tom's Cabin," for this week, reached us at so late an hour that we were compelled to divide it. It increases in interest as it progresses We trust that no one will omit to read it.

Two letters from South Africa will be ound in this paper. Our correspondent promises to write again. We shall be glad to hear from him frequently.

ERRATA .- In the articles signed Senior, of our last number, there are sundry blunders of which he complains. In the title of one of the articles, which now reads "Harrisburg for the Southern Market." he really wrote "Humbug" instead of the first word. The annovance here is, that malignant people will not see the mistake. He says, moreover, that every time he wrote division the types say decision, and resolution is as regularly substituted for revolution. In a word, that ery blunder that anybody can detect is to l blamed upon the compositors and proof readers; to all of which the compositors and proof readers reply, as did a witty Western judge of an inferior court when his opinions were reversed by the Supreme Bench, that the court of the last resort had all the advantage of the last guess, and besides got the matter out of his hands relieved of so much difficulty that they ought to be thank-

ful rather than censorious. The responsible editor of course, as in duty bound, feels the due degree of distress about it, but comforts himself with the reflection that the readers who detect Senior's blunders can also correct them, and where they are entirely overlooked nobody will suffer by them.

THE INVASION OF CUBA.

"Information has, we understand, been received you keep on purpose to put over me when I take my afternoon's nap—you might as well give her that—she needs clothes."

in this city that the parties heretofore engaged in the enterprise against the Island of Cuba have not yet abandoned their criminal intentions, but threaten that they will renew the attempt a few months hence. It is said that some hundreds of those who have been engaged for the purpose are to be sent to Cuba during the summer, in small numbers, by different vessels, as mechanics seek-ing employment on the Island in their respective us, but who will secretly provide selves with arms, and be prepared in a body to join any armed expedition which may succeed in

The above paragraph we find in the National Intelligencer of Monday. It shows that the conspirators, to extend the influence and power of Slavery, are actively at work to attain their object, i. e.: the annexation of Cuba to the United

Weeks ago, we referred to the projects contemplated, begun or in progress, to confirm the dominion of Slavery, by adding to its political power, and perpetuating it as a social institution. The above paragraph corroborates our declaration. New markets are to be opened for the present slave communities, and no efforts will be spared to achieve this purpose. We mention the follow ing as among the aims of the conspirators:

"1. The conversion of New Mexico and Utah into slaveholding Territories.

"2. The division of California into two States. the lower State to be made slaveholding, and to

be admitted as such. 3. The occupation of Lower Mexican Califor

4. The annexation of Cuba. "5. The colonization and settlement of the eastern portion of the island of St. Domingo, with nate view to its subjugation and annexa-

The country should awake to the duty and importance of checking in the bud the base efforts on foot to abolish Freedom and extend the curse of Slavery over free territory. Utah and New Mexico, we fear, are doomed to be subjugated by the secret machinations of slaveholding judges and officials to the dominion of this institution—that ccomplished, the others are expected to follow in their order. In the mean time, the Whig and Democratic leaders and newspapers are each claiming the credit of passing the Compromis measures of the last Congress, and soliciting "aid and comfort" for the odious Fugitive Slave Law, regardless of the ceaseless operations of the Slavery aristocracy to maintain their power and influence, by banishing Freedom from the territo

ries recently annexed to the Union. Will the country slumber on, and allow the projectors of these nefarious plans to consummate their purposes, without a word of rebuke or a sign of dissent? The danger is imminent, the cause of Freedom is in peril, and all who love Freedom and hate Slavery should express their feelings, and instruct their servants, the politicians, that Slavery must not be extended by their conivance! Slavery is local, let it remain so. Freedom is national, and the influence of the Government should be actively in favor of its extension We caution the People to beware of the Hunkers and Compromisers in both the Whig and Democratic parties. With no genuine love for the principles for which the Fathers of the Republic ontended, it is not safe to trust them when they

ine their dream of ambition can be realised

The experience of the last few years should teach us that there is none so high that he cannot be tempted, and none so exalted that he cannot betray. The People, who are the source of political power, should meet together, and discuss with candor the perils which beset the country. Their voice is potential-a terror to evil-doers, and a

praise to them which do well. For the National Era. TO ---

ines written after a Summer Day's Excursion Fair Nature's priestesses! to whom, in hieroglyph of bud and bloom, Her mysteries are told; Who, wise in lore of wood and mead, The seasons' pictured scrolls can read

In lessons manifold!

Thanks for the courtesy, and gay od humor, which on Washi Our ill-timed visit bore; Thanks for your graceful oars which broke The morning dreams of Artichoke, Along his wooded shore

Varied as varying Nature's ways, Sprites of the river, woodland fays, Or mountain nymphs, ye seem Free-limbed Dianas on the green, Loch Katrine's Ellen, or Undine

Upon your favorite str The forms of which the poets told. The fair benignities of old, Were doubtless such as you; Of Helicon? Than Pipe-stone hill.

No sweeter bowers the bee delayed, In wild Hymettus' scented shade, Than those you dwell among-low-flowered azalias, intertwined With roses, over banks inclined A charmed life unknown to death,

mmortal freshness Nature hath:

Her fabled fount and glen

The outlines of incarnate grace

Are now and here: Dodona's shrine

Still consumurs in the wind-swept pine-The Beauty which old Greece or Rome Sung, painted, wrought, lies close at home; We need but eye and ear in all our daily walks to trace

The hymns of gods to hear

THE UNITED STATES.

Slavery within the States, by every principle that enters into their political union, is put quite out of the reach of legislation by Congress, and of Federal interference generally. There is not only no right of intermeddling, but this is so well nderstood and secured that there is no danger o be apprehended in this quarter. Our system somewhat complex, but it is nowhere confused. The Union is founded in the true philosophy of uman societies. It is not a sheer invention or expediency; it is a true principle, capable of the argest application, and is in fact the only scheme of Government in existence by which the nations of the earth can be organized into harmony. It is the policy by which the liberty, independence, and individuality of a State may be perfectly reserved, while all the relations of which it is apable with adjacent States are fully provided for. It is, in a word, the societary principle in humanity extended from the life of individuals to the concerns of nations.

Accidental difference of institutions and nat ural diversity of conditions require compromises in minor matters, but peoples, near enough to each other in position and character to enter into such alliances, have the necessary fitness for union, and their wisdom and virtue may easily make an even-handed partnership and a fair participation of advantages attainable, in spite of considerable differences of sentiment and policy. The terms of union are such mutual kindness of consideration and forbearance as supreme principle will allow, and such justice as will permit the spirit of the times and the tendency of things to each other in idle and profitless conflict.

The maintenance of a particular ecclesiastics form and order against the idea of the age, or resistance to changes in the system of property and the policy of business, which discoveries in science and advancement in morals impel, are unreasonable and unavailing. No member of such a compact can sustain the strife single-handed in fact, not all the "powers that be" can long resist the destiny of the world which they affect to control, and no one can be bound by any con tract to make foolish sacrifices for another: the relation is one of mutual advantage, not of injury to some for a supposed general benefit.

States so related are specially bound to respec each other's reserved rights, just as friends, more than enemies, should abstain from using their privileges for offensive and injurious purposes Confederations of States and nations, like the friendships of individual men, are essential to the well-being of all parties; and just as perfect identity of character and taste are never found even among the truest friends, so a complete conformity of opinion, policy, and interests, is not to be expected among those communities which resemble each other most. It is of necessity, therefore that associations of all kinds have their limit beyond which all mutual responsibility cease and all interference is forbidden. It is not in the nature of things that any man shall be held to answer on all points even for the friend of his bosom; neither can any State be justly held ac countable, at the bar of opinion, for all the institutions of her sister States.

The kind of Union under consideration look to certain great ends, which ought to be provided for; but the specific points in the agreement are not always all which might contribute to those ends, but such only as cannot any way be managed by the members or parties to the compact is their several and separate capacities; for if all the means to those ends are construed to be necessarily within the power of such Union, then onsolidation, and not confederation, results; and all the differences which nature and circumstances have imposed are put under violent re straint, or crushed into an absurd and unnatural uniformity. But the several States neither ough nor can be supposed to intend the surrender of their political existence. They never meant to nerge themselves in a monster mass, in the hope that a mere mixture shall accomplish an identity. and that where all differences are brought into arrangements can secure harmony. Very differseveral States, for the good of each and all, were \$8,000. onferred upon the Federal authorities; and "all the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the ates, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." The several States therefore have no right, in

rirtue of the Confederation, to interfere with ach other beyond what is written. On the contrary, as independent communities and separate bodies politic, they are foreign States to each other-as much so as though their only ties were the ordinary treaties between distant nations.

which one State might possibly do in the affairs of another, either in help or hindrance of a paricular policy, which settles her duty toward that other; but it is only such things as the one can-

by abandoning the cause of Liberty to its foes. ral Union has struck the points and defined the limits of this mutuality as nearly as human wis-

dom has, as yet, demonstrated the theory. We think that dissolution of the Union, or secession of a particular State, for the reason that the institutions and civil and social system of any of them are not conformable to justice, is a mistake in policy. It is equivalent to rejecting all confederations of distinct States and nations; and if pushed to its extent, involves the dismemberment of individual States, counties, and townsit breaks up the family of nations, and indeed dissolves all the social relations of men. Whatever confederations do, or are capable of doing, for the maintenance of the wrongs and evils of their sev eral members, they compensate amply by their influence for amendment of the evils in which they respectively differ. Extreme opinions indicate this: the scrupulous conscience of the North would secede to repudiate the sin of the slave system, and the fanatical South would secede to escape the mischief which the opposite interest in the Union is constantly working in their darling system. Neither of these parties, which thus agree and thus differ, are fools. Both are just so far right that they may balance each other, and leave the true level between them. The Union, like the Bible, is working for the right; and construe and abuse them as men may, they will yet accomplish the redemption, each contributing in its own way. If half the Scripture were strained into the support of slavery, the other half, confederating with reason and the natural goodness of Union, abused and perverted though it be to the service of this mighty wrong, is yet the surest agency in the world for its final overthrow. If the slave States could get out of the Confederacy to all intents and purposes, then they could maintain the system forever; for a servile revolution is a mere absurdity, and all action of the free States would be excluded. But in the Union. with its constantly-growing balance of wealth, population, and power, and the whole weight f over-mastering interests, and untrammeled morals, repugnance, against them, the end is sure; for the action is incessant, perpetual, and irre-

Secessionists may talk as they will, but geogra phy and necessity are more than a match for scruples and policies. It is all a matter of eloquence and temper, and there it must in any case bide; for if every tribe in our Israel betook itself to its own tent to-morrow, the absolute, nat ural, and inevitable relations remain just as they were, and the talk and temper only would be varied; and that most lamentably for the

worse, too. The conscience of a party to a national confederation is no more burdened by the evils, wrongs, and injurious institutions of another than in the case of treaties of amity and commerce. The difference between the intercourse which is unavoidable among nations, and the nearest connection which they can contract that still leaves them respectively sovereign and independent, is one of degree only, and not of principle-a partnership for unavoidable purposes does not involve a participation in the distinguishing sins of the contracting parties. And, furthermore, to divide from the South because they hold men in bondage is to abandon those bondmen to their fate by surrendering the best methods of influencing their condition for good; while the Southerners' reason for secession is about as sensible and as available as any other mere protest against the system of the world, the ideas of the age, the current of events, and the manifest destiny of the race.

For the National Era. DYING.

BY MISS PHEBE CAREY. When my feet, grown faint and weary, To life's farthest slope have trod, When you know that I am dying, Leave me trustingly with God-And my spirit shall not fear it.

That last chastening of the rod.

Let your warm hands chill not, dropping From my fingers' icy tips-Be there not the touch of kisses Let no kindness see the blind Of my eyes' last dark eclipse

Do not think of me as lying By the darkened mould o'erspr Folded underneath my head; Weaving broidery o'er my bed.

Think of the immortal spirit, That shall never, never die Light of immortality, With love's meaning, is o'erleaning From the white walls of the sky

THE NEW ORLEANS DUEL

Great excitement has been produced by the nnouncement of a duel in New Orleans on the 10th inst, between J.W. Frost, editor of the N. O. Crescent, and Dr Hunt, which resulted in the death of the former. The Delta gives the following details of the

tragic scene : Both parties fired, in the first instance, without effect. No proposition for an amicable arrangement came from the friends of Mr. Frost: Dr. Hunt, as he was the challenged party. The barrels just discharged were reloaded, and, at the second fire, Dr. Hunt's shot took effect; his ball second fire, Dr. Hunts snot cox elect; in bain entered at the right arm-pit of Mr. Frost, passed through the lungs, and lodged under the scapular of the left shoulder. He fell mortally wounded, and in some ten minutes expired! The body was carried off and placed in a room of the barracks. some fourteen years of age, to mourn a parent's

HON, CHARLES SUMNER, the new Senator from Aassachusetts, was invited to participate in a 4th of July celebration at Boston, in reply to which he sent the following toast:

"The Declaration of Independence and the ortal title-deeds of American liberties. Defendinciples of the Declaration; but, for the equal support of both, in the spirit of our fathers, with out compromise, and with a firm reliance on the n of Divine Providence, let us mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and

THE GREAT FRAUD.—The alleged Gardiner fraud, by which it is said that nearly half a million of dollars was obtained from the Government the directest conflict, artificial and conventional is undergoing investigation. The grand jury of this County have found a true bill against George ent are the principles and policy of the American A. Gardiner and John C. Gardiner for perjury, system: only such functions of Government as The latter was arrested in this City on Thurscould not be so well, or at all, exercised by the day last, but was admitted to bail in the sum of

THE CUBAN INVADERS .- Judge Betts's Decision. At New York, on Wednesday, Judge Betts, of the U. S. District Court, gave an opinion at much length on the motion to quash the indictment against Jno. L. O'Sullivan in the Cuban invasion

He considered that charging the offence in the language of the statute is sufficient; also, that the law was not intended merely as a neutrality act to operate when other nations were at war, but to prevent citizens and residents of the United States from hearthing action of the military actions. from beginning or setting on foot a military expe lition against the territories of another country a the ordinary treaties between distant nations.

Their relations to each other are thus limited, defined, and restrained, as much by the reason of the thing as by express stipulation, and their rights and responsibilities are measured and bounded correspondently.

We repeat, it is not anything, or all things, which one State might possibly do in the affairs

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.—Elections will take place in the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa, on the 4th of August, and in North Carolina and Tennessee not, or should not, do without the concurrence of the other, that determines the propriety and obligation of interference. We say this is the true philosophy of confederation between independent States, and we speak of the right and the reasonable as identical with the constitutional, because, it seems to us, that the organic law of our Federal contents of the laborer, whether he works in the limbs of the laborer, whether he works in the limbs of the laborer, whether he works in the mine, the field, or at the loom. Education of the land only." By an early act of the black man in the higher departments will do no further dishonor to the white man, but the contents. Some laborers will be the less brutal, it seems to us, that the organic law of our Federal contents of the contents of the laborer, whether he works in the limbs of the laborer, whether he works in the mine, the field, or at the loom. Education of the black man in the higher departments will do no further dishonor to the white man, but the contents of the province, this liability was extended, providing "that all lands and goods shall be liable to pay debts, except where there there on the limbs of the laborer, whether he works in the mine, the field, or at the loom. Education of the black man in the higher departments will do no further dishonor to the white man, but the contents of the laborers will be liable to pay debts, except where there are the contents of the laborers will be liable to pay debts, except where there are the contents of the laborers will be liable to pay debts, except where there are the contents of the laborers will be liable to pay debts, except where there are the contents of the laborers will be liable to pay debts, except where there are the contents of the laborers will be liable to pay debts, except where there are the contents of the laborers will

gressional delegation. This year they have simply to elect local and judicial officers. North Carolina will choose nine members of Congress. In Tennessee, the election is for Governor, Legislature, and eleven members of Congress.

SLAVE VS. FREE LABOR.

THE MECHANICS OF VIRGINIA.—An address as been put forth by the Mechanics' Ass of Portsmouth, Virginia, to the mechanics of the State, calling upon them to organize, in order to vindicate their rights, and put an end to the practice of teaching slaves mechanical trades. It seems that the owners of negroes are to a considerable extent in the habit of bringing them up as carpenters, coopers, blacksmiths, &c., and that the white mechanics feel themselves degraded by this competition, at the same time that it threatns more and more to depress their wages.

Colored Mechanics.—A Mechanics' State Convention was held at Atalanta, Georgia, on the 4th instant, at which about 500 delegates were it attendance. The report then adopted asserts that "the employment of negroes in the mechanic arts is a policy of very questionable propriety in

the South." There is nothing surer than the general intro

the capacity of the slave laborer for the handicraft required in the production of the staple articles of trade. Henry Clay said, in 1844, that "the cotton-growing region was destined, at an early day, to become the greatest cotton-manufacturing region in the world." Mr. Stewart, about the same time, in a letter to Mr. Pleasants, says, man, would at last prevail for the right; and the after clearly presenting the facts of the case, "Let, then, the Southern people avail themselves of their great and decided advantages in the possession of the staple article and cheaper labor, enabling them not only to compete successfully with their brethren of the North, but even to triumph in a foreign market over the serfs of Russia and the paupers of Great Britain." The census of 1850, when published, will verify

Mr. Clay's prediction, so far as to insure its early fulfilment; and the current news of the day support and prove the opinions of Mr. Stewart. It can be demonstrated that slave labor can be had at sixteen cents per day, original outlay, and that this expense is returned to the owner in the value of the slaves' chattel children-in other words. that manufacturing by slave labor is, in the strictest sense, labor without wages.

North Carolina slave-labor cottons are sold in Philadelphia, and Alabama Osnabergs have brought half a cent a yard more in the New York market than Lowell goods of the same kind. Three years ago, the Montgomery Flag and Advertiser announced that the difference in the cost of hand labor enabled Pratt's factory, which worked slaves, to produce cotton goods at 81/2 cents per yard, which reached the price of 10 cents in the Eastern factories.

From the general fact that the slave system is lestructive, in the long run, to the community that maintains it, the basty inference has been drawn that its labor is unprofitable and unavailable in the business of manufacturing. The error is a very obvious though a very general one. Slave labor is not immediately unprofitable in any of the departments to which it is mainly appropriated. It is indeed utterly ruinous to the general prosperity of the State, but this is consistent enough with its profitable employment in tobacco, cotton, and rice growing, as all the world knows, and equally consistent with the idea of a like advantageous employment in any branch of manufactures to which it can be directed. Until the planter's lands begin to suffer exhaustion under his method of culture, the slaveholder makes great increase upon his invested capital. The prosperity of the State, indeed, declines, but the planter flourishes, until the surrounding ruin reacts upon himself. Slave labor in manufactures, may even have a longer run of exemption ; for the condiditions are somewhat different, because the elenents of production here suffer no exhaustion parallel to that which blights the soil in the staple-growing business. Machinery is constantly cessant tillage, and cotton or tobacco every year. Virginia and Maryland show that exhaustion is inevitable under such a system, while Pennsylvania is making her land yield more and more every year. Which is growing richer at that rate?

The mistake of the common opinion in the North lies in fastening the inference drawn from a century's experience of slave culture of the land, upon similar labor employed in factories, where it has no likeness of conditions in the points concerned, and therefore no similarity of issue. In all cotton, woollen, and iron factories. slaves can be worked, because they are there as fairly and fully under the overseer's eye as in the cotton field: and their work is even easier of inspection at the end of the day. It is easier seen in the web than in the furrow; and the corrective of idleness can be applied with less expense of

watching. The conclusion is quite irresistible : Slave labor, in the staple products of trade, is perfectly practicable. It is only a question of time. The South is to-day not a whit more dependent upon the North than the Union was upon Europe fifty years ago. Her system is entirely within her control. The causes which work against her are those only which must bring on the millennium; and she has power enough to ruin the rest of the Union before she necessarily explodes with her own mischiefs.

The system has wakened up a new antagonism in its own midst, by that progress of its policy which now invades the province of such free labor as heretofore has been allowed of necessity. The free mechanics are feeling the pressure, and giving expression to their aroused hostility. We cannot see the end of this yet; there are so many contingencies open in the prospect. The movement of voluntary association for the benefit of their craft, which is shaping itself into an efficient force, in the North, is taking place also among the mechanics of the South, as the extracts at the head of this article indicate. The free artisan nust come sooner or later to know that chattel slavery must be followed by wages slavery—that a bar of iron and a web of cotton cloth are of no caste, and neither suffer or gain by the prejudice of color; they lie equal upon the auction block; and this equality strikes back upon the labor which produced them. The nominally free operative, engaged upon the same kind of labor with the black slave, must take substantially the same condition-for wages will run down to the lowest level, and the humanity of the worker must run Three millions of people working without wages

starving point. Chartered rights are a devil's mockery of the laborer whose fortunes and fate are bound up in the same bundle with the slaves.

The Virginia and Alabama mechanics, who are monstrating now, will have the hard choice, after a little, of fighting it out, or, emigrating The Wilmot Proviso is redemption and deliverance to them, until the final struggle comes. They are nearly helpless now, for they have but an obnot learned yet that they cannot separate their negro hating and pride of skin that shall save them, but, simply and only, abolition of chattel slavery-for it is written, that if one member suffers, all the other members must suffer with itand it wont do to talk about being degraded by the instruction of slaves in the mechanic arts. That degradation happened long ago—it cannot be

ter and its available force. This cannot be hin- of the land only, in case the land was bought beand suppressed with as much contempt as if it had been an abolition or a slave insurrection. The South will, because she must and can, emstock which she sends to the foreign market, by a system of home manufactures. The slave population will be educated thereby, and ultimately lifted into civil freedom, if not sooner emancipated by the operation of other causes.

Let the working man, North and South, learn wisdom, or, in lieu of that, let him get goodness ral restriction of the creditor's right of execuenough to demand justice for all men, and honor for all work, or-he must suffer; the system of land until the personal property, or so much of the Universe cannot be changed, and the Laws of it as is not exempt, shall be first exhausted and God repealed, to accommodate a prejudice.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

In the address of the Industrial Congress, held at Albany early in June, it is stated that half the duction of manufactures into the older of the slave States, and nothing is better proved than States in the Union have adopted the policy of exempting the homestead of debtors from execution. The reservation is limited in value, we believe, from \$300 to \$600. Michigan was probably the earliest to adopt the measure; Pennsylvania, which ten years ago abolished imprisonment for debt, followed soon after, and now Maryland has made it part of her fundamental law, and Tennessee is discussing it, with good prospects of immediate success. The exemption of a certain amount of persons

> roperty, made up of household furniture, a cow, few pigs and sheep, provisions of fuel and food, personal clothing, school books, Bibles, and the implements of industry within a small valuation. obtains, perhaps, in all the States. This has been conceded, most probably, in that sentiment of charity which provides hospitals and poor-houses for the utterly helpless and destitute. The advance now in progress, though apparently only an enlargement, in fact implies a distinct difference of principle. The old rule of exemption only anticipated the almsgiving which gets allowance under any set of opinions known to civilization; but the sanctity of the homestead embraces other and larger views of men's inalienable rights and social duties. It gives a gospel breadth to the latent spirit of the old iaw. The mountain trembled under the general annunciation that all men are entitled to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," but the very graves are opened when all the institutions and methods are given which shall fulfil the law and the prophets in circumstantial detail. The charter of civil and political liberty, given in 1776, rested on the centre principle of absolute liberty, but it remains to conform the actual policy of life to its deepest meaning.

> The Republic of the United States was mor than fifty years old before the "inglienable liberty" of the Declaration of Independence ceased to be the forfeiture which poverty suffered for the crime of debt. It is quite certain now that before the doctrine is a century old, it will get a thorough acknowledgment, and effectual application, in this direction. Legislation, heretofore occupied, almost solely, with the interests of property, is beginning to have respect to the inherent and inalienable rights of man. The rights "vested" by contract in the capitalist and creditor, which Constitutions and civil sentiment have been so careful to guard, are beginning to give way wherever they conflict with the prior rights vested" in every man by his Creator. And the old idea that "a man must so use that which is his own, as not to injure his neighbor," is receiving the more liberal construction which shall protect life, liberty, and happiness, against any claim which property can possibly set up; in effect de claring that the exactions which are inhuman shall also be deemed unlawful.

To those who never look deeper than the reasons of the present rule, and know nothing of of the public lands to actual settlers, and limitareproduced out of the profits of its own earnings; facts but the established order, revolutionary tion of the amount to be held by any one claimbut land wears out in such way that it cannot be changes look like monstrous violations of principle; but the solid globe and all the beings which is yet long, perhaps, before the limitation scheme him up, while it laid fallow to recover; and he inhabit it are under the law of change, that they can be enforced. In the mean time the homestead narrowness to see nothing but destruction in the process by which old forms are subjected to the law of an inevitable progress. The essential life is the same through all orderly change.

But the exemption of landed estate from compulsory sale in payment of debt is not even a new principle in the policy of business.

Under the common law of England, real estate | the idea on which it rests. The uniform and adcould not be sold or transferred by the tenant in equate accomplishment of the policy will have the ee, or as we say, owner, nor could he subject his effect of subtracting the market value of the land land to the payment of his debts, nor in any man- from the commercial capital of the country, to ner treat it as capital in trade, or make it the | the extent of its operation; but this cannot in any basis of credit in business. Not even the con- degree diminish the actual wealth of the commu sent of the lord from whom the land was immedi- nity. The land will yield its fruits as before, ately held could enable the owner of a freehold to convey his estate, unless he also obtained the still perform their wonted functions; and they consent of his own next apparent or presumptive have, besides, the power of adjusting themselves These restrictions rose in part out of the feudal

were designed to preserve it; but they also com- erable that it could not answer for the basis of prehended and provided for the interests of the large exchanges, has grown now beyond all comheir, with special reference to his rights and neessities. The owner was also, and for the same may answer all the demands of business, without reasons, incapable of devising his real estate by will, or of altering or affecting its descent, by imposing any limitations or conditions. Alienation was, in theory, impossible, law writers say, because the grant was made to the tenant on condition of personal services and fealty, which he could not at will devolve upon another, and because the heirs, always named in the grant, were held to be beneficially interested, and could not rightfully be dispossessed without their consent. These restraints wore off gradually as the rigor of the feudal system abated, and the baronial governments became absorbed in the King's, and the old time nobility of blood and bearing gave place to the new dynasty of money. Trade and commerce, which are the measures and exponents of modern civilization, required increase of capital property in land was converted into a marketable commodity, and estates were "unfettered" to answer the demands of enlarging exchanges. By the common law, the creditor could only

have satisfaction of his debt out of the goods, chattels, and the present profits of the debtor's lands; but could not sell or take possession of the estate, the more honorable commerce will become lands themselves. Edward I (about A. D. 1287) gave the writ of elegit to the judgment creditor, rigor of the law, and honor and honesty are genby which the defendant's goods and chattels were seized, and, after being appraised, were delivered all the interest in this measure which it can have to the plaintiff, at the price fixed, in discharge of in preventing pauperism and despair and the his claim. If the personal property thus deliv- crimes they engender, and owes such amelioration ered was not sufficient to satisfy the debt, one half of the remedial code to the enlightenment of the will hold ten millions of free men down to the of his freehold lands were also delivered to the age. The dearest rights and most immediate inplaintiff, to be held, till out of the rents and prof- terests of life must not lie up forever in the abits the debt should be fully paid. By another stract declarations of human liberty; they must, law, made the same year, persons engaged in trade as fast as their interior truth and force are permight pawn the whole of their lands until in like ceived, be applied in the conduct of the business manner the debt should be discharged. This and social relations of the people. was, however, permitted only among traders, for the benefit of commerce. In pursuance of the quate to the principle and end, will at an early same policy, and limited to the same class of per- day get place in the legislation of all the States sons, by the several statutes of bankruptcy, the of this Union. Already it has been so far and to scure notion of the cause of their danger, and are whole of the bankrupt's lands are now subject to such an effect adopted, that its universality is in stone-blind in the matter of remedy. They have be sold for the benefit of creditors. It is the sured. This alone will in some degree limit land spirit of trade, the dynasty of merchandise, that monopoly by its direct operation; but it will do own interests from those of the slave. It is not has chattellized the soil of the civilized world, Color, but Capital, that is at work; and it is not | and put the home and hearth-stone under the auctioneer's hammer. Tenderness toward title in land, and regard

or the sacredness of the homestead, appear very conspicuously in the charter of liberties granted by William Penn to the freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania, in the year 1682, which he washington Small. Notes.—We learn from the styles "Laws agreed upon in England." By these laws it was stipulated "that all lands and goods shall be liable to pay debts, except where there is legal issue, and then all the goods, and one-third of the land only." By an early act of the third of the land only." By an early act of the means of Georgetown and Mr. Dodge, if any more complete; it can only be a little more se- laws it was stipulated "that all lands and goods the mine, the field, or at the loom. Education of third of the land only." By an early act of the the black man in the higher departments will do no further dishonor to the white man, but the contrary. Some laborers will be the less brutal, and the fraternity will gain that much in characters. Assembly of the Province, this liability was extended, providing "that all lands and goods shall be liable to pay debts, except where there shall all this individual trash will be driven out of the contrary. Some laborers will gain that much in characters will be legal issue, and then all the goods and are held.

dered now. Four years ago, a strike, by the fore the debts were contracted." In 1688, all rewhite workmen in the Tredegar Iron Works, at straint of sale on execution was removed; but in Richmond, with this intent, was frowned down 1705 it was provided "that lands, which within seven years may yield yearly rents or profits, beyond all reprides, sufficient to pay the debt. interest, and costs, shall not be sold, but delivered ploy her surplus labor, and diminish the surplus to the creditor at the appraised value, until his claim shall be satisfied, in the same manner as lands are delivered upon writs of elegit in England." This law is now in force in Pennsylvania

In nearly all the States of the Union, some reluctance and delay of execution are shown in respect for title to landed estate. One very genetion is imposed by forbidding him to resort to the found insufficient. In several of the States the debtor may redeem his land within a year after the sale under execution, by refunding the purchase money with interest. In some of them it cannot be sold, unless it brings two-thirds of its appraised value; and in all, except four or five there are some checks upon the sweeping desolation of an execution at law.

The old Hebrew rule which declared that "the land shall not be sold forever," seems grounded on a principle worthy of the authority which Moses claimed for it. It allowed the owner to convey the possession, and sell the produce and profits of his land, until the jubilee; but secured to him the right to redeem it sooner if he became able and willing. His own and his family's property in the soil could not be absolutely aliened. Law and religion combined to give sacredness to a title, necessary at once to independence, happiness, and life. This divinely equitable policy checked the hungry Mammonism of speculation, and long preserved the nation from that destructive inequality of wealth which an unlimited traffic in land inevitably produces.

The system of entailed estates in Eugland is very properly styled, by one of her writers, THE FAMILY LAW; for it is at the core only an assertion of the family instinct. This natural and no ble sentiment was overlaid, indeed, by a selfish exclusiveness; but the principle has the warrant of the best affections of the human heart, and looks to the best interests of human society. Unhappily, no limit was set by the law to the extent of any man's acquisitions, and no provision was made for the domiciliation of all the families in the realm. The Hebrew system, on the contrary, by beginning with an equitable appropriation of the lands, and providing for the periodical restitution of each parcel to its former owner or his legal representative, avoided the evils of entails, which, acting unequally and upon unlimited acquisitions, tended only to aggravate the mischief of land monopoly for the few, and land destitution for the many.

The entails were broken up by a legal juggle to indulge Edward the Fourth in the confiscation of the estates of the rival house of Lancaster, attainted of high treason. Blackstone calls the fictitious proceedings of the courts by which this was accomplished a kind of pious fraud, whereby the positive legislation of the Kingdom was evaded, for the benefit of Commerce. This doctrine of the Judges, induced by the policy of trade. found expression in the pithy maxim, "the law abhors perpetuity," and entails were by every device of ingenuity abridged in their duration and deprived of their privileges, not to prevent monopoly, but to open them to forfeiture and convert them into merchandise, for the purpose of accommodating the tyrants and merchants of England. The monopoly of land was left open to the conquests of wealth after it was thus wrested from that of the sword, and the guardianship of natural affection and family pride.

The National Reformers do well to guard their policy of exempting land from execution by limiting its operation to the homestead, or that portion of land that may afford a residence or reasonable family support. Their doctrine of freedom exemption will establish itself universally, and introduce higher and nobler views of the system of property than are yet accepted by the most en lightened nations of the earth.

There may be some difficulty in the smooth and

even adaptation of the principle in general practice, but every form and degree of it will justify itself in experience, and illustrate and vindicate and the real money and conventional credit will without violence to the current values remaining in debt and exchange. Personal property, which onnection between the lord and his tenant, and in the earlier ages of civilization was so inconsidparison with that which was then called real, and

> embarrassing its action or progress. Moreover, the barbarism of treating debt as a crime of one of the parties to it, and punishing it in him with loss of land and goods, and forfeiture of personal liberty, with all the consequent sufferings to his dependencies, is rapidly passing away. We observe, in fact, that abolition of imprisonment for debt and exemption of the homestead go together wherever they are introduced. It is perceived that the old severities were based upon no principle of trade, and could not promote any of its interests. The imprisonment of the debtor and the starvation of his wife and children are felt to be more than justice to the creditor who trusted property, and not character, and severer punishment than misfortune can deserve. To strip a man of the means of life and comfort, of home and shelter, for debt, is to confound misfortune with crime, and to punish civil injuries as it they were criminal offences.

The more pecuniary obligations are converted into debts of honor, and the more credit is given to the worth of the man, rather than that of his besides, it is easy for fraud to defeat the extreme erally the only sufferers by it. The public has

A homestead reservation up to a valuation ademore by putting the policy, which has heretofore had only the character of almsgiving, or mere benevolence, upon the higher ground of right and social duty and sound civil economy.

The destiny of our country advances - the hopes of the race brighten. So be it.

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EASTERN AFFAIRS.

The Chinese seem disposed just now to follow the example of the Japanese in turning the missionaries out of their country, bag and baggage. The Governor General of "the two Provinces"that is, of Canton and its sister Province-has arrainged the Jesuits residing under his jurisdiction for transgressing the civil law-for daring to set up a higher law than that of the State under whose protection they live. In a proclamation, dated February 10th last, he denounces them in terms, as follows: "All sects of false religion burn incense, fast, and live upon a vegetable diet, in order to gather money. Among such, the Roman Catholics are notorious, worshipping the cross, and caring alike neither for Heaven nor for ancestors. Under the cloak of religion they transgress the law. To put the people in good paths, it is necessary to demolish bad religions, and put forward good ones. The classics should be taught to every one, even to the peasants, and then no error would find entrance." The writings or scriptures of Confucius are meant, doubtless, in this allusion to the classics.

The truth is, the Jesuits in China have followed the well-nigh invariable fashion of proselyte makers—have endeavored to regulate in all things those whom they believe ignorant enough to require their instruction, or weak enough to submit to their dictation. History shows, too, that whenever and wherever too many religious instructors found the opportunity, poor human nature so guided their policy as to set them to work in attempts to administer and expound the civil law, as well as the law Divine. revolution, as it were, in the pledges, promises, Like the blood Royal, that class when in power practically claim divine rights. A week or two since the Society for the Propa-

The occasion gave birth to the utterance of sen- who under the centuries-training of "the church" timents which will hardly go down here. Lord regard the stiletto as their rightful argument, John Russell coolly discoursed of the United and a dark night the fitting occasion for its en-States, with her 20,000,000 of souls, as a country in which the Church of England might extend the blessings of the Gospel. This is cool. Where, in proportion to the number of professing Episcopalians, Eagland has one who conscientiously lives up to his creed, the United States possesses or, in other words, not (in accordance with the land, for the perpetuation of the monstrous darkage principle of connection between Church and necessary changes in the laws, customs, habits, train of thought, &c., necessary to the radical change in so vast a nation's church affairs.

Russell amused himself in congratulating society on the assumed fact that the day has passed Poor fellow, he must be too near-sighted to see beyond the tip of his nose. He fails to realize of whose system is about as bad as any fetichism, wealthy people could be governed with exact justice, with beneficent kindness, with foresighted liberality-a problem which Rome endeavored in vain to solve, and which not all her persecutions of such men as Verres enabled her to discoverthat problem had been solved in the Rule of British India!"

The reader, if he knows aught of the history of British rule in India-of the fact that for thirty years, on one occasion, quite a million of souls, per annum were sacrificed-murdered, starved, drowned, or destroyed by infectious diseases-to obtain for British commerce the firm foothold it has in that quarter, will appreciate this sentiment. What a comment on this Bishop's text is to be read in almost every chapter of the history of British India!

But even that cleverest subject of Victoria Prince Albert, did his share of the occasion's bamboozling; for, on taking the Chair, he referred to the history of British Protestantism, maintaining that its greatest regal friend, William III, was "the greatest sovereign England has to boast of." One may venture to believe that his Highness is secretly of opinion that "bad is the best" of the lot. If history speaks the truth, with very the females who have wielded the sceptre of that Realm. Throwing out of the estimate Elizabeth, Anne, Alfred, Heury II, Henry VII, and a few that he was endeavoring to humbug the British the Kings who have governed England since the Reformation were defenders and propagators of the creed of England's church, for the benefit of others than themselves and their descendants.

In fact, there is as little truth in his assumptions as in those of his frocked colaborers on the occasion, who backed him in strenuously contending for the pure Christianity of all that the authorities of the Church of England do at home and abroad, in the face of the truth that during that very week the foreign Protestant preachers attending the Exhibition had been turned out of the Episcopal chapels in which they were at first permitted to preach to their countrymen then in inquiries on scientific principles-many of them London; and that a powerful church opposition to the scheme of universal popular education in

rigues with Russia, Austria, and Naples, in the hope of inducing those Powers shortly to relieve the Eternal City of their now hated presence by force of arms, if necessary. It is certain that all classes of the Romans, from the Holy Father and his Council of Cardinals to the Lazzaroni, hate, despise, and fear the French, with intensity and

bitterness never surpassed. It matters not what may be the Roman's political predilections, hatred to the French garrison is evidently uppermost in his thoughts. From all appearances, the spirit of the late revolution has departed from the breasts of all in Rome, and indeed throughout Italy, save the lower orders. So, already that fair land seems, as before, to be without a people, in the political sense of the term. From the times of the Vth Charles to Bonaparte's day, there was no (political) people in Italy, except on the occasion of a few outbursts against tyranny, effecting them personally-such as the revolt of Massaniello (in 1647) against the tax on vegetables, and Balilla's resentment of the Austrian lash, at Genoa, in 1745. Indeed, they gave hardly any sign of political life even during the hurricane of the French revolution, which may be said to have lasted from 1796 until 1814, except when religious fanaticism aroused the popular fury, as at Verona, in the Appennine districts and in Calabria. Since 1814, the supposed interest taken by the Pope's Government in the cause of the nationality aroused the love of freedom in the breasts of the Italians, which exists and will continue to exist active or dormant in the breasts of all mankind. Indeed, Pius IX himself sanctified and benedictions, which he voluntarily put forth on being elevated to the Popedom. But, as be-A week or two since the Society for the Propa-gation of the Gospel held its third jubilee in London, Prince Albert of course in the Chair. Italian breasts, save those of the lower orders,

The anniversary of the battle of Waterloo has recently been celebrated at London, giving the usual annual occasion for eulogizing Wellington, who, being in his 83d year, has very evidently lapsed into second childishness, his greatest deten, it not being (as a general thing) required by light now being found in hearing of statues raised fashion or worldly interest to prefer that church to him, engravings made of him, orations preachto any other in this country. The Bishop of ed and written concerning him. The poor old London earnestly urged the Episcopalians to look | man's mind has not advanced with the progress out for the rights of their church in the colonies; of the age; for, from all accounts, it is certain that he is as hostile to everything French as spirit of the age) to assimilate the religious polity when he defeated Napoleon on the bloody field. of future great countries now governed by Eng- The old man seems never, by the by, to have land to the sentiment of universal brotherhood deamed that he is not entitled to all the quesand coequality, the eternal justice of which in tionable glory of that memorable engagementthis era no sane man born of English parentage | that the fortitude and endurance of his host was denies. The reader will recollect that the rea- an important element of the victory, if not the son, and the only one seriously alleged publicly cause of his success, as many military men conby the advocates of church exclusiveness in Eng- tend, in spite of his bungling strategy-superseding and compensating for his want of it. It strikes us that this annual glorification is as out State, is the utter impossibility of making the of place in 1851 as a similar celebration of the greatest boxing match recorded in "Fistiana" would be, Tom Crib and "Dusty Bob" being equally entitled with his grace, the Iron Duke, to

the proud honor of England's championship. If an Englishman lives to whom it is justly due, when a barbarous or infidel power can rule in a that man is Richard Cobden, whose glorious viccountry in which Christianity now holds sway tory over the principle of "divine right," or despotism, as involved in the overthrow of misnamed protection," is far more pregnant with blessings the actual condition of the Continent, lying con- for the human race than all the bloody triumphs quered at the feet of Nicholas, the Christianity ever achieved with fire and sword. The glory of the battle field, thank God! is commencing to and incomparably worse than any Mahometanism | rank in the estimation of educated men as hardly of this era. One who thinks and feels can hard- above that of the "Ring," each being out of date; ly avoid being affected with sentiments vastly and if either "sport" be revived, it will only be different from those sought on such occasions (as in retrogression from the philanthropic promise this anniversary) to be impressed upon him, when of this age. We do not mean to convey the immeasuring the grandiloquent addresses in which pression that wars are not again to occur necesthey are celebrated, by well ascertained facts. sarily, but to assert that Peoples will not, and For instance, the Bishop of Oxford boldly assert- Kings dare not, again enter on wars without good ed that "that great problem which no heathen and sufficient reasons. The reader may rely on nation, however civilized, was able in any meas- it, that the next important contest at arms is to principles at work on this Continent-might and right-between the peoples and their masters; to be continued or renewed until it ends in the permanent triumph of liberty, binding together the different European races by the glorious remembrance of one common victory for the universal cause of humanity-a cause well worthy of so great a triumph as the right is certainly destined to achieve.

LITERARY NOTICES.

MEMORANDA OF THE LIFE OF JENNY LIND. By N. Par. ker Willis. Philadelphia: Published by Robert E. Peterson. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D.C. The fascinating pen of Willis has given us here the most attractive notice of the "Swedish Nightingale" we have yet seen. Jenny Lind is not only a star of the first magnitude by the united suffrages of both Worlds, but has won for herself the highest praise in being in all lands and under all aspects, a noble-minded woman. *

THE NATIONAL COOK BOOK. By a Lady of Philadelphia Philadelphia: Robert E. Peterson. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

We have always held in highest respect all those kind ladies who have devoted their time and few exceptions, England's Kings have been as talents to the art of making our tables the censorry a set of scamps as the misnamed "Grace of tres of healthful enjoyment. In a country so God " ever cursed a people with-far inferior to plentifully supplied as ours is, with the material for fitting food, we have in our travels felt the force of the old saying about "the gentleman in black" to whom we are indebted for our cooks. others, and really the proper question is, who of This lady does not follow the example of Mrs. them all has done the least harm, rather than the Glass, in her noted recipe for the cooking of a most good. Albert is too intelligent not to know sturgeon—"first catch the sturgeon"—the fish are supposed to be already caught; but being public in arguing, as he did by implication, that purchased, here are the nicest methods of bringing them to the table. The very table of contents is "enough to start an appetite;" and after having looked on the three hundred pages of this volume, we are inclined to the belief that our ladies have here a most valuable and efficient aid in the discharge of the numerous, difficult and oftentimes painful duties of a good housewife. *

> Common Things. Edited by R. E. Peterson, member of the Academy of Natural Sciences. Philadelphia: Pub-lished by Robert E Peterson. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. Pp. 558. Here is the solution for nearly two thousand

valuable, some amusing, and all useful.

London; and that a powerful church opposition to the scheme of universal popular education in the Realm had been concoted because of the hopelessness of prevailing on the British public inscorporate in the scheme the teaching of the church's peculiar dogmas, as one of the chief dities of the projected institution!

There appears to be little difference in principle between the conduct of the French army in Rome and that of Austria at Hamburgh, where the latter are constantly invaling and matter at light entered the latter are constantly invaling and matter at light on the elightest symptom of a disposition to defend themselves against such outrage. The authorities of that "Free City" have protested to France, England, and Prussia, against the compation of Hamburgh by Frederick Joseph's troops, maintaining it to be against both the letter and spirit of the pretended laws and rules governing the Gernanic Confederation. There can be no doubt that Hamburgh is just now the victim of absolutism, as intolerant as that which Foland suffers at the hands of the Government of Nicholas; and that, too, without the eligibest pretext that Austria has legal right to exert authority in Intal quarter.

The quarrels between the Romans and the French garrison continue unabated, the latter assuming authority to punish all who "insulty" in displaying the propose of the single property is sworn to the garries of court martial, if they please. Thus, we doubt if there are many fathers and mothers who may not read this work with equal profit and breach strategies and the control of the precision of the

ommander, preferring to pursue their secret in- dying in the faith of Christ, or giving up the Convention at Columbia, on the 1st Monday of ghost, without hope and without God.

Young has said-" Men may live fools, but fools | Legislature from Greenville to oppose the call of they cannot die!" a saying which, because it was a secession Convention, a course they recommend placed in the form of an epigram, has become a every district, parish, and neighborhood, in the proverb; and one in direct conflict with the ex- State, to pursue; they also instruct them to urge perience of the world and the truth of God's an alteration of the State Constitution so as to word, which teaches us that in the case of many have electors of President and Vice President vicked, "they have no bands in their death."

It is a question which is often asked, when we hear of the death of one with whom we have held the relations of social life-"In what frame of mind did he die?" And around the closing hours of life there is centered the deepest concern in those who survive. This book is an instructive book-a book which cannot be laid down without a sentiment of anxious interest to ourselves. We all must die-how will it be with us? Shall we see the heavens opening, and Christ standing on the right hand of the Throne of God, as our Saviour; or shall we "die and give no sign ?" Such are the natural whisperings of conscience, and these are heard in all the various pursuits and employments of life-when we walk, and when sit in the market-place and by the way-side. It is a question well worth being pondered well. Those die the death of the righteous who live the life of the righteous; and the best test of our future destiny is the entire testimony of a whole life.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

On the 4th of July the opponents of secessio had a great gathering at Greenville, South Carolina. It is said that not less than 4,000 participated in the ceremonies of the day. The Greenville Patriot states that never before was there any celebration at that place at all comparable to it. 'Early in the morning, crowds of human beings rolled through our streets, like the billows of the ocean." The Farewell Address of Washington was read, as was also a patriotic ode, after which Gen. Waddy Thompson addressed the vast multitude. An address and resolutions were reported by a committee, and adopted. Secession is opposed for the following reasons:

'But neither the going off of the South, nor the coming to of the North, will stay the uplifted hand of secession in South Carolina! A State Convenor secession in South Carolina: A State Conven-tion has been called and members elected at a most unseasonable time, in order to prevent dis-cussion and division before the people! A majori-ty of the members, elected by less than one fourth of the voters of South Carolina, are pledged to separate State secession. It is believed, however, that a majority of the people of this State are opthat a majority of the people of this State are op-posed to separate secession, and a majority of her leading men have so expressed themselves. There is danger, then, of South Carolina going out of the Union at the bidding of one fourth of her population, and against the advice and counsel of her Cheves and Barnwell, and her Butler and all his former associates amongst the Judiciary of the

State.

"It behooves the people, then, to look to this matter and see if there be no means of defeating it and saving the State. That secession will involve South Carolina in bloody civil wars and ruinous taxation, weaken and ultimately destroy the institution of slavery, and end in the degradation of the State, your committee have not the of the State, your committee have not the slightest shadow of a doubt. That it is any remedy at all for the evils of which the secessionists complain, is, to the minds of your committee, preposterous and absurd. It will not restore California, or open any wider the admission of slavery into Utah and New Mexico. It cannot increase

the area of slavery, or prevent legislation on the part of Congress in relation to slavery.

"But secession will, if successful, most effectually circumscribe the area of slavery, and utterly ruin it in South Carolina. As soon as the State goes out of the Union, every slave in it, and all their decendants, in all time to come, will be fix-tures to our soil! If one should chance to be carried over the Savannah river, his owner will for-feit, under the laws of the United States, ten thousand dollars and incur seven years imprison-ment, and stand committed till the fine is paid! White persons may leave the State, but slaves cannot. Their labor may be valueless, but here they must remain. In the course of time their

they must remain. In the course of time their owners will run off and leave them, and South Carolina may become a black State, a second San Domingo, by the wisdom of secession.

"Once out of the Union, seeing the fate that awaits her, South Carolina may attempt to avoid it by going back into the Union. But here she may be met by a majority in Congress, who will apply to her Consitution the Wilmot Proviso, as a condition precedent to her reëntering the Confederacy of States! Her doom will then be

fixed beyond the possibility of hope.
"Secession will deprive us of the constitutional guarantee which we now have on the Northern people to surrender our fugitive slaves. We shall then see Georgia and Alabama sending after and bringing back their fugitive slaves, but South Carolina cannot pursue hers or attempt to bring

them back.

"It is well known that the police regulations in Charleston, in relation to colored seamen, would not be tolerated by Great Britain, but for the strength and power of the Federal Government. Were South Carolina an independent nation, she would be compelled to repeal them. Indeed we should be the prey of the abolitionists in all quarters of the world, and in no kingdom or nation on earth is that class more powerful than in Great earth is that class more powerful than in Great Britain. Her Britannic Majesty's present consul in Charleston was sent, as we have understood,

in Charleston was sent, as we have understood, to effect a repeal of these police regulations in relation to the imprisonment of colored seamen.

"By secession we give up all interest South Carolina has in the territories, in the public lands, in the gold mines of California, in the property belonging to the United States, and in lands, in the gold mines of California, in the property belonging to the United States, and in the army and navy. We will be left without a vessel to protect our commerce, or a sail to defend our flag on the high seas. We shall have neither a navy nor an army, nor the means of raising and maintaining either the one or the other. The whole property of the State, lands and negroes, goods and chattels, moneys and credits, would not support an army and navy capable of defending our nationality five years! Our weakness and insignificance in the eyes of the world would almost deprive us of admission into the family of independent nations. If admitted, the republic, or kingdom, or oligarchy of South Carolina, could hardly maintain her foreign missions at the dif-

ferent courts of Europe.
"Hundred and thousands of her citizens would leave the State to avoid the burdens of taxation, and that general blight and gloom which would pervade the land. No one, however, could move out of South Carolina without being an alien for five years. He would lose the right of citizen-ship, the right of voting, holding lands, serving on juries, and holding commissions under the United States or State in which he might settle. Living in South Carolina, we shall neither be able to inherit the lands of our parents, children, or kindred, in the other States, nor will they be able to inherit ours!

"This is not all, nor the tenth of the evils and "This is not all, nor the tenth of the evils and misfortunes to which secession will bring this once proud and gallant State of the Confederacy. Her commerce will forsake her—Charleston will no longer be the emporium of the South. She can only import for her own merchants, and sell to her own citizens. Not a bale of her goods can get beyond her limits, in consequence of the duties which they would have to pay. We should no longer see the merchants of Georgia, and Ala-

December-they also instruct the members of the elected by the people, and allowing a more equal representation in the Legislature. They further demand, that if secession be determined upon, it shall be submitted to the ratification of the peo-

ple, or else treated as a nullity. Letters were received and read from Mr. Poinsett, W. J. Grayson, Samuel Henry Dickson Wm. C. Preston, and Wm. W. Boyce, Esqs., and Judge John Belton O'Neal.

following strong language in his letter: "It is impossible, gentlemen, even from my very secluded position, not to look with the profoundest concern upon the attitude into which our State has been constrained by the course of the General Government—an attitude requiring her ut-most energy, fortitude, and discretion.

The Hon. Wm. C. Preston makes use of the

"A desperate grievance would seem to authorize a desperate grievance would seem to authorize a desperate remedy, and yet I think not one so distinctive, so suicidal, as separate State secession. Our cause is that of the South, the whole South, and in my judgment neither policy nor honor, fair dealing or safety, justify us in narrowing it down to a mere local concern.

"The problem to be worked out is, what is effi-cient, and not reckless. There is sometimes as much true courage in declining a desperate adven-ture as in perishing in it."

These proceedings give evidence that the people of South Carolinapare becoming tired of the rule of the slaveholding oligarchy which has so long controlled the politics of that State. As further evidence of the growing opposition to seession in this State, we coppy the following :

"J. D. Witherspoon, Senator from York; C. W. Dudley, Senator from Marlbbrough; and D. J. McCord, an eminent lawyer of Columbia, and son-in-law of Langdon Cheves have written strong letters against the policy of separate State action. They regard a withdrawal from the Union as eminently dangerous to Southern institutions and destructive of the commercial prosperity o

Let those whose fears have been excited by the threats of "disunion," "secession," "war to the last extremity," &c., ponder on these indications, and judge whether South Carolina, with all these evils staring her in the face, anda majority of her own people opposing secession, is so demented as to persist in this ruinous measure.

IOWA WAKING UP.

The new State of Iowa seemed for a long time to be incorrigibly devoted to the interest of the Slavery Democracy. We rejoice to record that a large State meeting of the ladependent Democracy was held at Washington, lowa, on the 25th ultimo, which adopted a platform upon which all who are Democrats from principle can

The Convention met in the Court House, and, after the appointment of preliminary Committees, the following persons were chosen permanent

President-J. W. Cattell, Esq., of Cedar. Vice Presidents—C. Alexander, of Washington; H. Savage, of Henry; R. Nichols, of Des Moines;

and W. Marshall, of Lee.

Secretaries—T. McConnell, Brighton, and N.
Littler, Washington. During the sessions of the Convention, addresses were delivered by Rev. W. Westervelt, all representative officers, &c.

P. L. Preston, and others. The following preamble and resolutions were reported by the Committee. They were dis-

cussed seriatim, and were adopted with great unanimity: Whereas our ancestors designed the American

Union to stand, the strong bulwark of Liberty and Progress; and whereas the conservative and Progress; and whereas the conservative sections of the two old parties, acknowledging fealty to the organized despotsm of the Slave Power, have joined hands in pertinacious resolve to cherish, as National, that Sectional element of tyranny and stagnation, Southern Slavery—and having secured the control of every department of the Government at Washington, have insulted and put the Union itself in jeopardy, in their hardy attempt to accomplish that object; and whereas we are heartily sick of the perpetual thrusting of that ulcerous question upon us through the medium of Federal action, and as we are con-vinced by the history of the growth of the slave power in this country, where, cowardly skulking behind the bulwarks of State Rights, it has contrived to wield the entire forces of the Federal Government for its own particular aggrandize-ment, that there is no hope of peace, till we return to the original policy of the Government by which Slavery was left under local, and Liberty taken under national jurisdiction; and whereas the party issues which have engrossed the attention of American statesmen for half a century have either died with age, or been lost sight of, in the turmoil and confusion of the fierce contest now raging between the principle of popular rights, and the power of organized caste; and as there are questions of high importance pressing earnestly on the attention of the people, with which, from the discordant admixture of moral and political antagonisms, in their respective organizations neither of the old parties is at all capable of deal ing; therefore—

1. Resolved, That it behooves the American peo-

ple to preclaim another Declaration of Independence—Independence of the domination of party—Independence of a most heartless sectional Oligarchy; and to enter manfully upon the labors of another Revolution—a revolution that shall secure an administration of the Government in accordance with the Declaration of '76 and the

Constitution as it was in '87.

2. Resolved, That, by the American Constitution no power was delegated to Congress, authorizing that body to legislate in favor of Slavery, or to adopt and foster that State bantling as Antional ward. All powers, not thus granted, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people! Hence that Institution, if it had a legal existence at all, must have depended alone upon State authority for that existence, and should have remained perpetually "walled in" by the original State limits.

3. Resolved, That the action of the Congress of 1784 upon the Proviso of Jefferson, for the prohibition of slavery after 1800 in all the territories belonging to and to be acquired by the United States, North and South, which was defeated only by the action of a small minority, through the defective system established under the old articles of Confederation; the actual exclusion of slavery from the Northwest Territory, by the Ordinance of 1787, unanimously adopted by the States in Congress, and the entire history of that period, show that in the above resolve we have not mistaken the original intention of our fathers.

A Resolved That the stipulation in the Constitution

taken the original intention of our fathers.

4. Resolved, That the stipulation in the Constitution for the surrender of fagitives from service is an agreement among the States, and depends on good faith in the States alone for its execution. The Federal Government has nothing to do in that business, except through the supervisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over State laws.

laws.

5. Resolved, That by creating a court unknown to the law, consisting of one irresponsible man, appointing that man in an unwarrantable manner, and clothing him with full power to doom to perpetual banishment and slavery in a distant State any person who may be brought before him, charged with owing service or labor in such distant State, and offering to bribe this "Commissioner" with a fee depending upon the contingency of finding against the intended victim; by arraigning men for alleged offences committed before the enactment of the bill—hence being clearly expost facto; by suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and failing to secure the trial by jury; by inflicting fines and imprisonments on free American citizens, for acts unknown to the Constitution as crimes—and, in one word, by depriving its victims citizens, for acts unknown to the Constitution as crimes—and, in one word, by depriving its victims of liberty, without due process of law, the fugitiveslave act of 1850 is rendered grossly offensive, palpably unconstitutional, anti-democratic, and inhuman. It must be repealed.

6. Resolved, That considering the peculiar character of the Supreme Judiciary, and the ignorant, weak, and friendless condition of the victims of alayery in this country, we deem it incumbent on

weak, and friendless condition of the victims of slavery in this country, we deem it incumbent on Congress to guard our organized Territories against the possible introduction of that system, and to provide for its speedy abolition in the District of Columbia, and wherever else it now exists under National jurisdiction.

7. Resolved, That while we cheerfully abide the settled action of the past, and object not to the presence in the sisterhood of ninz new slave States, not contemplated by the "compromises of the Constitution," we do hope we shall be pardoned by our slaveholding and Hunker friends, for our fixed determination to meet their ever clamorous demand, more ground for slavery! with the calm inficxible resolve—no more concessions to the slave power! No more Slave States! No National Slavery, slave trading, nor slave catching!

8. Resolved, That as Christianity and Democ-S. Resolved, That as Christianity and Democracy should go hand in hand in their triumphs through the world, and as our holy religion teaches us to expect the coming of a time when every man shall sit under his vine and under his fig tree, it is high time that Democracy were engaged in the work of securing to every man the means of acquiring a tract of land whereon to plant said vine and tree.

2. Resolved That the Government should hold

9. Resolved, That the Government should hold the public lands in trust for the people, and should secure to each landless person, on condition of settlement and occupancy for a given time, a full title to enough acres to make a comfortable farm. There ought to be no more sale of the public domain.

to table farm. There ought to be no more sale of the public domain.

10. Resolved, That River and Harbor Improvements, where the works are of general interest, and beyond the control of individual States are clearly within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government; and we will insist on prompt and liberal appropriations for this long-neglected class of interests, so vital to the West.

11. Resolved. That we hope soon, under a liberal control of the sound of the sound

11. Resolved, That we hope soon, under a liberal administration, to behold our American diplomatic agents abroad successfully employed in a judicious effort to effect an arrangement, by a judicious effort to effect an arrangement, by which the world may at a not remote period enjoy the blessings of absolute Free Trade, on the principle of reciprocity; and we would rejoice to see a mutual arrangement effected, by which all nations shall consent to a reduction of their present enormous war preparations to the standard of a moderate Peace Establishment, and the adjustment, as far as possible, of all international difficulties, by negotiation or arbitration.

12. Resolved, That in order to bring the Government were immediately under the control of the

12. Resolved, That in order to bring the Government mere immediately under the control of the people, we will favor an amendment of the American Constitution, so that the President, Vice President, and Postmaster General of the United States, shall be elected by a direct vote of the people, for the term of four years; the President to be thereafter perpetually ineligible—Judges of the Supreme Court rendered ineligible to the Presidency—United States Senators elected by the people of their respective States on general ballot to serve four years, and all local Postmasters elected by the people in their respective localites, for the term of two years, subject to a qualified right of removal by the Postmaster General.

the Postmaster General.

13. Resolved, That as a bond of peace, a medium of Free Trade, the organ of a common language and a common civilization among the vast system of sovereign States, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, as an asylum for the oppressed millions of the Old World's Democracy, and an insuperable barrier to its cunning diplomacy and insolent power—as a pledge of security at home, and honor abroad; as the Palladium of of American Liberty, and the Harbinger of a world's emancipation from despotism, The American Union is of incalculable value! and should it ever be endangered by treason or fanaticism, in the North or South, we will stand by and

defend it to the last hour of peril.

14. Resolved, That the quite too successful attempt, made by the present Federal Administration and its Hunker allies, to override and trample down those State laws enacted for the protection of personal freedom, which form the immediate set and example. ate safeguard to popular rights, admonishes us that our admirable system of government, with its wholesome checks and balances, is in imminent danger of being swallowed up in one huge consolidated central power! and calls sternly for another Jefferson at the head of another Democratic par-ty, under the same old banner of State Rights, to eliver the country from the myrmidons of most unscrupulous dynasty.

The remaining resolutions, eleven in numbers relate to State affairs. They recommend a graduated system of free schools, from the primary school to the highest grade of university. They condemn the Black Exclusion bill, passed last winter; they condemn all special legislation and special corporations, land monopoly, and recommend a homestead exemption, a graduated system of land taxes, single districts for the election of

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Brother Jonathan arrived at New York on Friday, from Chagres, bringing \$465,000 in gold, and 238 passengers. The news from San Francisco is to the 14th

the news from San Francisco is to the 14th ult.—just two weeks later.

The Isthmus was generally free from sickness.

Two of the miscreants who were concerned in the murders on the Chagres river were shot in the murders on the Chagres river were shot in the Cathedral Plaza on the 30th ult. Their names were Francisco Madrano and José Maria Radillo.

Previous to the sailing of the California from San Francisco, on the 14th ult, buildings had been constant users the authority of our Diplomatic Agent. The cathedral Plaza on the 30th ult. Their names the summoned him to answer for his conduct, but the chief refuses to acknowledge the authority of our Diplomatic Agent. The conduct of the paper: erected upon the greater portion of the burnt district, and business was slowly but steadily revi-

The market, generally, had been but little influenced by the disastrous confluenced. The great quantities of goods on board store-ships in the harbor were thrown into market with such rapidity that there was a glut in the staple articles of produce, and a slight decline in prices was

the consequence.

A Sydney convict, who gave his name as Jenkins, stole a safe, was arrested, tried, and convicted, by a number of citizens, and was hung by them at midnight, on the Plaza at San Francisco.
Five men were drowned in San Pablo bay, on the 28th of May. Their names and former residences were as follows: Dr. Reuben Knox, of St. Louis; John Allen, of Burlington, Vt.; James F. Graham, of North Carolina, nephew of Hon. W. Graham, Secretary of the Navy; a Mr. Davis, of Maine, and on Ludian boy.

Graham, Secretary of the Navy; a Mr. Davis, of Maine; and an Indian boy. Newspapers are increasing in number and in different sections. The San Diego Herald and the Los Angelos Star have recently been added to the number. Several escapes of prisoners from the City Hall

station-house in this city have taken place, giv-ing strong cause of suspicion that some of the po-lice were associated with them, and aided their departure.

A Long Island Indian, named Frank Brewer, was found dead in Montgomery street, on the 2d inst. He is supposed to have been drugged to

inst. He is supposed to have been drugged to death, for the purpose of robbing him.

Quite an excitement occurred on the 3d inst., on the occasion of the arrest of a man by the name of Benjamin Lewis, accused of firing a building on Long Wharf. The indictment was quashed, the grand jury having been illegally empanneled, and the prisoner was remanded to await the action of the next grand jury.

The Indians have been troublesome in the southern section of the State. A company of white men, under a Captain Irving, are reported

white men, under a Captain Irving, are reported to have committed many outrages upon the in-habitants of Los Angelos Valley. The citizens volunteered and went in pursuit. But the last accounts received are, that the Indians of a cer-tain mission had destroyed Captain Irving and his eleven men.
General Morehead's expedition, reduced to for-

ty-five men, left San Diego on the 11th ult. His destination is unknown.

ESCAPE OF AN IRISH PATRIOT.—Terence Bellew ESCAPE OF AN IRISH PATRIOT.—Terence Bellew McManus, one of the Irish exiles, arrived in San Francisco on the 5th of June, having made his escape from Launceston, Australia, and been carried away on board a British bark. His arrival at San Francisco was celebrated by a public dinner, at which the mayor presided, and which was attended by the Senators, Representatives, and many of the most distinguished men of the State. McManus looks in capital health and spirits.

About the time of his escape, a like attempt was made by Smith O'Brien, O'Donogue, and O'Doherty. The sum of six hundred pounds had been put in the hands of an Englishman, named Ellis, to purchase a brig, which was done, and

been put in the hands of an Englishman, named Ellis, to purchase a brig, which was done, and after loading and clearing at the custom-house, a concerted signal was to be given by the exiles on the beach, when a boat was to be sent on shore from the brig. The villain, however, had informed the Government efficers of the project during the day, and as soon as the signal was given for the boat, the exiles were secured by the officers, and carried back. The brig immediately sailed for this port, and arrived on the same day that McManus entered the Golden Gate a free man.

OREGON.

By way of California, we have received news from Oregon to the 8th of June. The most important news is the election throughout the State of County and State Officers. Gen. Lane has been elected Delegate to Congress, by a large majority over Wilson. F. A. Chenowith is constructing a railroad around the Cascades, on the Willamette River.

Good bituminous coal has been found in the county of Clackamas, five miles from Portland.

All the hotels of Oregon City have ceased to sell spirituous liquors.

Anderson Dark Esq., Superintendent of Indian Affairs, had gone on a tour to the Cascade Mountains, for the purpose of making treaties, &c., with

The keel of a new steamboat has been laid at Cawmack.
A lunp of gold worth \$3,300 has been found at

CROPS.—The crops are said to look remarkably well throughout the whole Territory. The unusual quantity of rain which has fallen this Spring has placed them in a somewhat backward State, yet everything bids fair for an abundant harvest.

LETTER FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

PORT NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA, February 26, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era:

The state of this Colony, for some five weeks back, has been and is still somewhat alarming. Last year, for the first time, the Government levied a tax of seven shillings sterling on each levied a tax of seven shillings sterling on each native hut, and by this realized a revenue of about eight thousand pounds. The Kafirs have always been accustomed occasionally to make presents to their rulers, and last year the tax was paid with considerable alacrity. This year the same tax was again imposed, and the collection of it commenced. The opposition to the collection has been very general, some have refused to pay, and others paid while they muttered revenge. In order to understand how hard it falls on many, you should know that polygamy is common, and that each wife has a separate hut. But, besides the huts of his wives, almost every man has on his hands a number of relatives who are too old, or in some other way disabled, so that they canor in some other way disabled, so that they can-not take care of themselves, and each one of these has a but on which the master of the family must pay a tax of seven shillings. The ordinary wages of a Kafr is five shillings per month. Hence you can easily see that the taxes on ten huts, which is not an unusual number owned by one man, will exceed what it is possible for a man to earn by his labor. Besides, in order to find labor for which he can get money he must in most instances. he can get money, he must, in most instances, leave his family and go a distance of from 25 to 100 miles to the port.* This of itself is enough to awaken his opposition to a tax which compels him to do it, but this taken with the abuse and slavish treatment he often receives at the hands of the white men for whom he labors, is driving the whole native population to desperation. At the breaking out of the war in Kafirland, of which I told you in a former letter, the whole Southern part of this district was declared under martial part of this district was declared under martial law, and the whole male population summoned to take arms and march against their brethren of Kafirland. This order filled to overflowing the cup of their wrongs. Most positively refused to obey; others assembled, and together with the obey; others assembled, and together with the native police, in whom great confidence has been reposed, planned the massacre of the Government officers, and to fall back on this Colony and drive out their white oppressors. The natives south of the Umkomazi river secreted their wives, and children, and cattle, in the bush, and prepared themselves for self-defence should the Government attempt to enforce obedience. Dumisa, an influential chief, sent to the adjoining tribes to unite the whole native population against the Government of the English. In this state of things, the orders to march to Kafirland were countermanded on the plea that there was no longer need of their assistance, and the further col-lection of taxes is for the present suspended. The Government is too weak to execute the orders it has issued, and there is a practical acknowledg-

ment of its imbecility.

If there is an attempt made now to enforce obedience, bloodshed must be the result. If nothing is done to punish the rebellious tribes, they will probably be quiet for the present, but the authori-ty of the British Government in this Colony is prostrate. Already the natives profess to have thrown off allegiance to Mr. Shipstone, the Diplomatic Agent, whom they have heretofore acknowledged to be their great chief, and who has been very popular among them.

Country settlers are arriving at D'Urban, our

seaport town, driven thither with their families, from their farms, through fear of the natives, who, they say, are scouring the country in armed bands. In most of the settlements of whites, bar-ricades have been erected, and patrols are main-

tained at night.
In the mean time our Governor raves and storms, and threatens the ladies, and issues brave proclamations, but does nothing effectual, because

I suppose he has no power.

The latest news from the frontier of the Old Colony is anything but cheering. No decisive blow has yet been struck by Sir Harry Smith. He is waiting for reënforcements while the Kafirs have risen, expelled their masters from their farms, taken possession of their property, and declared themselves independent. Many of the farmers have been murdered. Since I commenced this letter, I have received a note from Mr. Grout, at Mucoti missionary sta-

tion, in which he remarks, after stating some facts concerning the insubordination of the natives in this Colony: "There is a new and strange spirit getting up among the people, and I fear as to what the end will be; certainly the beginning looks bad." A chief near Mr. Lindley has lately put to death a man accused of witchcraft. The end is not yet. H. A. W

* True, the Kafir may sell his cattle for money to pay his tax, but if you touch these you have taken his goods; what has he left?

A PENITENT LAWYER .- Samuel S. Martin, Esq. of Chicago, Illinois, was Attorney for Crawford E. Smith, of Missouri, in the arrest of Moses Johnson as a fugitive slave. He has lately published a card in the Chicago papers, expressing his "regret and mortification" for the course he pursued. He says that the business was repugnant to his feelings, and he only engaged in it at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Smith, who was an old acquaintsolicitation of Mr. Smith, who was an old acquaint-ance; and that he has "dearly paid for doing what his better judgement and his conscience told him he should not do. The sleepless nights and agony of mind of his wife and children may tell that better than words." In conclusion he says that he feels that his experience in this case (will not be lest upon his future conduct and he will not be lost upon his future conduct, and he trusts he will hereafter in his actions, not go counter to the advice and entreaties of his wife and friends, and his own better judgment."

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY - Californi ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY—California Gold, &c.—The Crescent City, from Chagres, via Jamaica, arrived at New York on Sunday, at noon. She brings 150 passengers, and over one million gold. Among the passengers is Major Hobbie, Assistant Postmaster General, and J. G. Pierce, of Washington. The dates from Jamaica are to the 14th. The news is unimportant, save that the ravages of the cholera throughout the island generally continued unabated.

THE METHODIST PROPERTY SUIT.-We learn from the Christian Advocate and Journal, that the negotiations, consequent upon the earnest recom-mendation of the Court, for an amicable settle-ment of the unfortunate dispute between the two branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have failed, the South making it a prerequisite that the justice of her claim shall be admitted, and the North refusing to make any such acknowledgment.

CUBA -The Natchez Courier contains rumon of another attempt upon Cuba. It says that an expedition, to consist of 1,000 men, to start from three different points and to rendezvous without the United States, will soon be formed, to be divided into four regiments of two hundred and fifty men each.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. A new volume of the American Phrenological Journal

mmences July 1, 1851. Now is the time to subscribe evoted to Phrenology, Physiology, Magnetism, Physiogno , Mechanism, Education, Agriculture, the Natural Sci ences, and General Intelligence—profusely illustrated. It cannot fail to interest every class of readers. Every family, and especially all young men and women, should have a copy. It is printed on the first of every month, at One Dollar a year. All letters should be post paid, and directed to FOWLERS & WELLS, 131 Nassau street, New York.

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Attorney and Agent, Washington City, D. C.,

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References.—Hon. S. P. Chase, Ohio; Hon. D. Wilmot, Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconsin; Hon. Elits Lewis, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Balley, Editor National Era; and the accounting officers generally.

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2 Southern Gates of Egypt — Chambers's Journal.

3. Geyser Fountains in California.—San Francisco Pa

 Pers.
 Frisodes of Ineect Life, Part 2.—Fraser's Magazine.
 Correspondence between Mirabeau and De la Marck.— Braminer.
6. A real Sister of Charity.—Dickens's Household Words.
7. Quakerism; or the Story of My Life.—Athenaum.
8. The Anglo-Saxon Race.—Ib.
9. Thackeray's Third Lecture.—Examiner.
10. Australia.—Chambers's Journal.

POETRY. Life's Evangels. Resigning. Love. Fragment. SHORT ARTICLES.

Ravignan, the Jesuit. Things to be Found Out. Hindoo Beggar. Postage Stamp in Great Britain Curlous Pres-ent. The Wise Man and the Serpent.

WASHINGTON , December 27 ,1845. WASHINGTOR, December 27, 1849.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmostexpansion of the presentage.

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CHARLES W. JENKS.
Marlboro' Hetel, Besion, March I, 1951. Mar. 10—tfg

THE NATIONAL ERA.

The second second second

DR. CARTWRIGHT'S VIEWS, OF NOAH'S PROPH-

ECY ABOUT HIS CHILDREN, EXAMINED. WASHINGTON, July 11, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era:

I think the recent ingenious attempt of Dr. Cartwright, of New Orleans, to get a prediction of negro slavery in this country from Noah's prophecy about his children, deserves an examination. The scene described in the conclusion of the

The scene described in the conclusion of the ninth chapter of Genesis, which led the man of two worlds to made this prophecy, in my judgment, had nothing whatever to do with the black race. It is illustrative solely of the character of Noah's three sons and their posterity.

The deportment of Ham, on the occasion, proves him to have been a gross sensualist, and, to my mind, there is but little doubt that his offence consisted in the cyil thoughts that animated him while gazing upon his father's exposed person.

What those evil thoughts were, the history of his posterity of Sodom and Gomorrah will readily suggest to the reader, and that Ham entertained them, in an inordinate degree, his very name itself would seem to imply.

name itself would seem to imply.

Akaum, or Akom, in Hebrew, Arabic, and all the cognate dialects, signifies heat, lust, and is applied to beasts, when under the influence of vernal excitement; and as the custom of the people of the East is, and always has been, to give names to their children significative of some peculiar trait of character or circumstance belonging to or affecting them, the history of his posterity shows

that Ham came justly by his name.

But whether such an unnatural and wicked lust, a lust in the midst of which he was educated in the recently submerged world, occupied his mind or not, or whether we are to consider the act of immodesty, to say the least of it, of which he was guilty, as sufficiently indicative of his character, the prophecy of Noah, respecting the fate of one branch of this second son's descendants, however truly it has been fulfilled, will be found think on a critical consideration of its ants, however truly it has been fulnited, will be found, I think, on a critical consideration of its language, to be no prediction of negro slavery in these United States, or indeed anywhere else.

When Noah awoke from his drunken revel,

the sacred writer says that he knew what his son Ham had done to him. The use of the word Hausauh, "had done," in this connection, would seem to indicate that Ham had not limited his offence to a mere wicked intent, but had actually com mitted, or attempted to commit, upon his father, the crime for which he had just seen the habitable globe destroyed, and for which the cities of his son Canaan's posterity were, hundreds of years afterwards, engulphed in fire; but be this as it may. Noah commenced propherying may, Noah commenced prophecying.

And here it may be well to note a common er-

ror into which the use of the auxiliary word shall, in the prophetic passages of the English Scriptures, leads the mind. Because a certain thing is predicted to take place, it does not follow that the prediction is to be construed into a command on the part of man to bring it about, or into an exemption from the natural consequences of the acts by which it may be brought about. If the word "will" be substituted in all such passages, it will better convey the true meaning thereof. The following analysis of this prophecy will give the reader who is not a Hebraist a clearer idea of its transfer and its not a Hebraist a clearer idea of its true intent, than a volume of commentary. The Hebrew words of the original text, in the order they follow such at the order than the order they follow each other, are given in English syllables, so as to represent as nearly as

sible their pronunciation by the Portugue GENESIS IX, 25 TO 27. Vace-yó-mayr, so he says.

Au-róor, declares is injured, will be injured

is cursed, will be cursed.

Kke-náu-han, Canaan, (humbled, brought down) Háy-vayd, a vassal, a subject. Ha-vau-déem, vassals, subjects. Yé-he-yáyh, he is, will be. Le-ay-khaúv, to his brothers.

Vace-yó-mayr, so he says.

Bbaú-rook, declares is worshipped, will be worshipped. Ye-ho-vaúh, Jehovah. E-lo-hay, God. Shaum, Shem, name.

Vee-hée, and he is, will be.

Ke-ná-han, Canaan, (humbled, brought down.) Háy-vayd, vassal, subject. Yá-phe-tte, declares is foolish, will be foolish, idolatrous, will be idolatrous. E-lo-héem, God.

Le-yáy-phayth, to Japheth (silly, idolatrous.) Veyi-shek-kón, and he inhabits, will inhabit. ru-hulay, in the tents. Shaym, Shem, name. Vec-hée, and he is, will be.

Hay-vayd, a vassal, a subject. The words on which Dr. Cartwright hinges hi

opinion that this prophecy foretells negro slavery in the United States are Kke-nau-han, Hay-vayd and Yú-phe-tte. He contends that Kau-nah, the root whence the word Canaan is derived, signiroot whence the word Canaan is derived, signifies to debase a man by reducing him to involun tary servitude; that $H\dot{a}y$ -vayd means a slave for life, and nothing else, in the sense we use the term in the United States; and that Ya-phe-tte means enlarge or extend the dominion of the descend ants of Japhet over the rest of the human spe cies, and especially over the negro race, by re ducing a portion of it to slavery, as we who are Japhet's posterity have done. Such are his positions, if I understand his language.

Now, a comparison of some of the passages in the Old Testament, in which the word Kau-nah or any of its forms, are found, shows no such sense as that ascribed to it by Dr. Cartwright. For ex ample:

"If, then, their uncircumcised hearts be hum

bled, Yik-kau-náh, and they then accept the punishment of their iniquity, then will I remember my covenant with Jacob."—Levit. xxvi, 41, 42.
"And they slew of Moab at that time about ten "And they stew of Moab at that time about ten thousand men, all lusty, and all men of valor; and there escaped not a man. So Moab was subdued, Vat-tik-kau-náh, that day."—Judges iii, 29, 30.

"Thus was subdued, Vay-yik-kau-náh, before the children of larael." &c., &c.—Judges viii, 28.

"And he smote them ** ** with a very great laughter. Thus the children of Ameron were

slaughter. Thus the children of Ammon were subdurd, Vay-yik-káu-ne-hóo, before the children of Israel."—Judges xi, 33. "And, after this, it came to pass that David smote the Philistines, and subdued them, Vay-ya-ke-nee-haym."—2 Samuel, viii, 1.
"Seest thou how Ahab humbleth himself, Ni-ke-

náh, before me? Because he humbleth himself, Ni ke-nah, before me, I will not bring the evil in his days."—1 Kings xxi, 29.
"Moreover, I will subdue, Ve-hi-ke-nú-het-tee, all thine enemies."—1 Chronicles xvii, 10.

Whereupon, he set up groves and graven imes, before he was humbled, Hik-kaŭ-ne-ho."—2 Chronicles xxxiii, 19.

"And humbled not himself, Ni-ke-nah, before the Lord, as Manasseh his father had humbled himself,

Kke-hik-kau-nah"-2 Chronicles xxxiii, 23. "I should soon have subdued, A-ke-née-ah, their enemies."—Psalms lxxxi, 14.

"Therefore, he brought down, Vay-ya-ke-núh, their heart with labor."—Psalms evii, 12. "Thou shalt bring down, Tra-ke-neé-ah, the noise of strangers, as the heat in a dry place."—

Isaiah xxv, 5.

"Look on every one that is proud, and bring him low, Ha-ke-nee-hay-hoo."—Job xl, 12.

Thus it appears that the humbling, the bringing down, the subduing, conveyed by the Hebrew use of the word Kau-nah, is not that subjection of the person which is the essence of involuntary servitude, whatever other cruelties were inflicted upon endants of Canaan by the descendants Shem, in order to conquer them. And it may be observed that the Arabic use of the same word corresponds with that of the Hebrew.

An examination of the word Hay-vayd, upon

An examination of the word Ray-waya, upon which Dr. Cartwright lays a great deal of stress also, in support of his opinion that Noah prophesied in this passage the existence of negro slavery in our country, will show, in my opinion, that it does not bear the meaning which he has given it namely, that of slave in a personal relation.

Hay-vayd, in Hebrew as well as in Arabio, ha four primary senses: 1. To serve a master rsonal relation, as a slave, a servant. 2. To

ject or a vassal. 3. To serve or worship the true God. 4. To serve or worship a false God. That the second signification of the term is the one in which the prophet used it, will be apparent, I think, from the following passages:

"Therefore, thou shalt serve, Ve-haú-va-de-taú, these enemies, which the Lord shall send against thee, in hunger, and in thirst, and in nakedness, and in want of all things."—Deut. xxviii, 48.

"And he rebelled against the king of Assyria, and served him, Ha-vau-dó, not."—2 Kings xviii, 7.

"But the nations that bring their neck under the yoke of the king of Babylon, and serve him, Vá-ha-vau-dó, those will I let remain," &c.—Jeremiah, xxvii, 11.

miah, xxvii, 11.
"So Ahaz sent messengers to Tiglath-Pileser

king of Assyria, saying, I am thy servant, Ha-v dde-kaú, and thy son."—2 Kings xvi, 7. "And Hosea became his servant, Háy-vayd, an dde-kau, and thy son."—2 Kings xvi, 7.

"And Hosea became his servant, Hây-vayd, and gave him presents"—2 Kings xvii, 3.

"In his days, Nebuchadnezsar, king of Babylon, came up, and Jehoiakim became his servant, Hây-vâyd, three years."—2 Kings xxiv, 1.

But there is a still stronger evidence that it was the political degradation of Cansan and his posterity that Noah predicted, than that which is derived from the acknowledged use of the term Hay-vayd, and that is, the fulfilment of the prophecip tiesli.

The sacred historian in the 10th chapter of Genesis informs us that Ham had four sons, namely, Cush, Mizraim, Phut, and Canaan, and gives the names of several of the children of Cush, Mizraim, and Canaan, with great minuteness, but is totally silent as regards those of Phut. The country inhabited by the descendants of Canaan is also described with such geographical accuracy as to leave no doubt on the mind that they exceed even the territory afterwards contained. namely, Cush, Misraim, Phut, and Canaan, and gives the names of several of the children of Cush, Misraim, and Canaan, with great minuteness, but is totally silent as regards those of Phut. The country inhabited by the descendants of Canaan is also described with such geographical accuracy as to leave no doubt on the mind that they spread over the territory afterwards conquered by the Israelites, the posterity of Shem, and at a still later day overrun by the Romans, the posterity of Japheth. Hear this geographical description:

"And the hearter of the Canaanites was from

"And the border of the Canaanites was from Sidon, as thou comest to Gezar, unto Gaza; as thou goest unto Sodom and Gomorrah, and Admah, and Zeboim, even unto Lasha."—Gen. x, 19. mah, and Zeboim, even unto Lasha."—Gen. x, 19.

Now we have the highest historical evidence, that of the Sacred Scriptures themselves, that the Canaanites did become the servants of Shem, that is, became the subjects or vassals of Shem's posterity, from the time of the invasion of their territory by Joshus, down to the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans; and that the same descendents of Canaars became the subjects of descendants of Canaan became the subjects or vassals of the Romans, who were the children of Japhet, pagan as well as sacred history furnishes undeniable proof.

ndeniable proof.

There is not a tittle of evidence in the fate of

There is not a tittle of evidence in the fate of the Canaanites, going to show that they were negroes; that they were ever reduced to the condition of involuntary servitude.

But Dr. Cartwright seizes with great avidity upon the word enlarge, in the English phrase, "God shall enlarge Japheth," as prophetic of the subsequent extension of Japheth's posterity over the world, and especially over the territory of the United States; and he argues, that as this part of Noah's prophecy is fulfilled, therefore the enslavement of our negro population, who are claimed to be the descendants of Canaan, by the American posterity of Japheth, is clearly pre-American posterity of Japheth, is clearly pre-dicted by Noah.

An examination of the meanings of the word Ya-phe-tte, which is erroneously translated in the received version by the word enlarge, will probably open the eyes of Dr. Cartwright to the fallacy of his theory.

The root of Ya-phe-tte is Phau-thauh, and its

primary sense is youthful, under the influence of passion, was silly, foolish, idolatrous. Its Arabic and Æthiopic cognates, of similar sound, have the same signification. Its secondary meanings are, led to folly, persuaded to evil, seduced, enticed, deceived, used fair mords to, declared foolish, declared idolatrous. A sumparison of a few of the passages idolatrous. A comparison of a few of the passages in which this word is found will perhaps illustrate its power better than any dissertation upon it, however learned.

"Take heed to yourselves, that your heart be

not deceived, (be not under the influence of passion, be not silly, be not idolatrous,) Yi-phe-ttayh, and ye turn aside and serve other gods, and worship them"—Deut. xi, 16.
"And my heart hath been secretly enticed, (under the influence of passion, led to folly, led to

idolatry,) Vá-yi-phe-tte"—Job xxxi, 27.

"For wrath killeth the foolish man, and envy slayeth the silly one, Phi-the-om."—Job v, 2.
"Therefore meddle not with him that fluttereth Oo-le-pho-tháyh, with his lips."—Proverbs xx, 19. "Ephraim also is like a silly, Pho-tháuh, dove,

without heart."-Hosea vii, 11. It will be seen from these examples—and they could be multiplied an hundred fold—that the folly of Japheth's descendants was to consist in their idolatry, which was foreseen by Noah in his prophetic visions, and that their extension over the face of the earth was not the subject matter of the prediction. Indeed, there was no necessity for a prophecy of an obviously natural result, namely: the multiplication of Jahpeth's descendants; but the fact that they would go so far away from the true God as to be guilty of the far away from the true God as to be guilty of the consummate folly of becoming, all of them, idolaters, which did take place, was an event that might well deserve to be foretold by the father. The expression, Ya-phe-tte E-lo-hvem, God declares idolatrous, is equivalent to God declares will be idolatrous, for the Hebrew present tense transports the speaker to the time when the action occase.

ours.

In conclusion, if this prophecy be paraphrased according to the views I have taken of it, it will GENESIS IX, 24 TO 27.

24. And Noah awoke from his debauch of wine. and knew what his younger son had done unto him, knew with what wicked and lustful thoughts

him, knew with what wicked and lustful thoughts he had gazed upon his father's exposed person. 25. And Noah prophecied, and said: The crime which Ham hath committed will become the destructive vice of his fourth son Canaan and his descendants, and they will be reduced to the the descendants, and they will be reduced to the lowest political subjection and degradation by the descendants of Shem and Japheth successively.

26. And Noah further prophecied, and said:
The Lord God will be worshipped by Shem and

27. God declares that Japheth and his descendants will become idolatrous, that they will occupy vast tracts of the territory of Shem and his pos-terity, and that they will also bring into political

terity, and that they will also bring into political subjugation Ham's fourth son, Canaan, and his descendants.

Such seems to me, Mr. Editor, to be the real meaning of this prophecy of Noah. It is consistent with the subsequent history of the people springing from the loins of Shem, Japheth, and Ham's fourth son Canaan. It is consistent with the political conquests of the Shemitic races by the posterity of Japheth—the English branch of which, at this momen', emphatically "dwells in the tents of Shem," having nearly all India under its political subjection. It is consistent with the reasons that obviously influenced Noah in giving the names he did to his sons and his grandson Shem, name, is declarative of the glory, renown, fame, and good name, which were to attach to him and certain of his posterity, for their adherence to the worship of the true God, and through whom God himself was to become man for the salvation of the human race. Japheth, foll", is significative of the character of him and his posterity, in being led away by their passions from the worship of the true God, to the worship of stocks and stones to become idolaters, all, without exception. Ham lust, is illustrative of his character, and that of al his sons and their descendants, who "dishonored their bodies between themselves," and who are universally guilty of this reprobate and destructive vice to this day. Canaan, humbled, brought down, is descriptive of the utter political degradation of the people who sprang from Ham's fourth son—a degradation that began with his occupancy of Palestine, and that continues, with unabated

absement, to this hour.

The attempt of Dr. Cartwright to make the passage prophetic of negro slavery in the United States seems to be based upon the idea that Ham and Canaan were negroes. The fallacy of this idea must be obvious to Dr. Cartwright, if he will ask himself how it came to pass that Noah, by the same wife—for the sacred historian expressly makes him the husband of one wife—should have two white sons and one black son? And if he admits that Ham was white, how it came to pass that he, by his one wife—for the sacred historian gives him but one wife, too—should have Cush, the father of Nimrod, both of whom were white,

and Canaan, who was black?
The truth is, as Dr. Agassis has well observe

ren, as far back as 1820, voted for the first attempt to incorporate the substance of the Wilmot Proviso upon the legislation of the country. Wilmot himself was a Democrat. The first recordto incorporate the substance of the Wilmot Proviso upon the legislation of the country. Wilmot himself was a Democrat. The first recorded effort to give free negroes the right of suffrage was Van Buren's in the New York Legislature—in 1819 we believe. The first party rally against slavery that we know of was that of the Democratic Review in 1839, when it said: 'But the Democratic party puts forth principles which in the end must ABOLISH SLAVERY?' The Democratic angular embrace the idea of universal man?' The gan to rain, and this was as new to meas is overyend must ABOLISH SLAVERY? 'The Democratic party embrace the idea of universal man.' The first Abolition candidate for the Presidency was Birney, a Democrat—the second, Tappan, a Democrat—and the third, Van Buren, a Democrat—and the third, Van Buren, a Democrat—and the Congress has the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia was a Democrat, in 1836, and the Democratic party sustained him in it. The first Abolitionist in the United States Senate was Hale, a Democrat—the second, Chase, elected by Democrate—the third, Seward, a Whig—the fourth, Rantoul, a Democrat.—The first great sectional Convention, to organize a National Abolition party.

The Banner goes on to say that the Democrate efered to are "the principal leaders," and, with their followers, embrace the " most influential secions of the Democratic party." It might go farther, and add the names of Jefferson and Madison to the list.

FREE DEMOCRACY.

The Burlington Courier, an able paper, says: The Burlington Courier, an able paper, says:

"Those who believe that this movement for the
firm and lasting consolidation of Freedom and
Democracy is to end in a few feeble struggles,
and the final submission of all concerned to the
illiberal and selfish dogmas of a savage Conservatism, christened Democracy, will learn ere long
to clear themselves from the charge of voluntarily
sustaining the Slave Power in its audacious claims
to the central of public affairs by throwing off to the control of public affairs, by throwing off the leadership of subservient tools who have dis-graced the glorious name of Democracy by abject submission to Slavery."

The Practical Observer, (Dem.,) printed at Valparaiso, Potter county, Indiana, has raised the flag of Gen. Joseph Lane for the Presidency. The number for June 30th has the following

UTAH AND NEW MEXICO.-The editor of the National Era thinks there is imminent danger of slavery being yet introduced into Utah and New Mexico. We hope not; but if such danger should become manifest, we should expect to see a storm sweep over the free States, compared with which, all the agitation which we have had is as a gentle breeze—one in which present party lines would in a great measure be lost sight of, in the general and predominant desire to prevent the extension and consequent perpetuation of slavery, which would be likely to become paramount to all party would be likely to become paramount to all party considerations. Every free State in the Union is decidedly committed, by the action both of their Legislatures and political conventions of both par-ties, against slavery being extended into those Territories. The Democracy of Indiana have unanimously declared that it is the duty of Congress to prevent the introduction of slavery therein.
Congress would have prohibited slavery in the
Territories but for the doctrine maintained by so nany of us at the North, that there was no danger, it was already prohibited, couldn't exist there, &c but if it shall prove that there is danger of slavery's becoming established in the new territories, it is not too late for Congress to do its "duty," and "prevent its introduction therein."

We should like to know the exact views on

this point of both of our candidates for Congress.

From the American Union (Dem.)

THE SLAVERY QUESTION. The Wayne County Democrat and the Coshocton Democrat are both in hopes that the slavery question will be passed over in silence at the approaching Democratic State Convention. For our part, we desire the Ohio Democracy to stand where the party has always stood prior to the publishing of the Nicholson letter. Whether the support of Gen. Cass, with that letter upon his shoulders, has ever been regarded as a change of policy on the part of the Democrats of this State by others, we do not know; but we always regard-ed the vote of this State for Gen. Cass as a choice between evils. We never doubted, nor do we now doubt, that the Democratic party of this State is sound to the core upon the question of restraining the increase and diffusion of slavery. We believe they stand by the prohibitive policy originated by Jefferson and sustained by every the beginning of Jefferson's time to the end of Polk's. And if ever the time comes up when the Territories of Utah and New Mexico shall be cursed with the blight of slavery, we believe the Ohio Democracy will be found contending, not onby for the right to prohibit slavery from territory which it has not yet polluted, but also for anolishing it from those territories. With regard to restoring fugitives from slavery, if the South will

certain of his descendants, and they will reduce to political subjection Ham's fourth son, Canaan, and his descendants. proper to pass over them in silence, well and good; but we shall insist upon their being understood as being a part of the well-settled policy of the party, and shall ever repudiate the new-fangled doctrine of the Nicholson letter, and any doctrine which presumes a man to be a slave until he is fully and fairly adjudged to be one.

LETTER FROM A LADY.

A friend has furnished us the subjoined extract from a letter written by a lady en route for California. It is dated

PANAMA, May 9, 1851. Havana is the most beautiful place I ever saw. or ever expect to see. No foreign ship is allowed to approach its wharves; so we had a fine view up the bay, which is as beautiful as the pictures of the bay of Naples. We took a carriage and rode every minute of the two or three hours which we had to stay. It was a gala-day. The troops were on parade, and the public drives alive with car-riages, filled with the most beautiful ladies, in what we would call ball costume; and, what seemed so queer, seldom a gentleman with them, and the driver always riding the horse instead of having his seat in the front of the carriage.

The Falcon, on which we sailed from Havana to Chagres, made a slow trip, and is an utterly abominable craft. We had a smooth sea at Cha-

gres, and no difficulty in getting ashore in the

There is a snug little steamboat on the Chagre river, which saved us paddling up in small boats. The scenery on this river is very beautiful. The trees are so tall, the flowers so bright, and everytries are so tail, the nowers so oright, and everything so luxuriant and so strange, that I almost felt myself in another world. We did not get quite to Gorgona the first day, and the river is so crooked that we could not navigate at night, so they tied up the boat, and we eat our suppers by the way. This boat furnishes only passage, bed and board being private matters. Everybody had provisions prepared on the Eulemean bed and board being private matters. Every-body had progisions prepared on the Falcon sep-arately, or in little companies, according to fancy. If you could have seen us—about 150 persons— eating in little squads as the boat wound through that wild, orooked river, you would have said it was picturesque at least. At night, every one made the best bed he could on the deck.

was the best bed he could on the deck.

We reached Gorgona about noon. There were twenty females, many of them very pleasant ladies. The afternoon was spent in preparing for the mule ride of the next day. There were a few side-saddles, and I could have had one, but they The truth is, as Dr. Agassis has well observed, there is not a single passage in the Old or New Testament that even alludes to the negro race from which we have taken our slaves. What is more, there is not a single negro tribe on the continent of Africa, or any of its islands, whose language, so far as known, exhibite the least trace of the Hebrew, its cognates, or any of the Shemitic original stocks whence they were derived. But be these things as they may, it must be evident to the reader, by this time, that there is nothing in this prophecy of Noah to sustain Dr. Cartwright's theory.

Very respectfully, yours, &c., W. G. S.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

WHO ARE THE DEMOGRATS, AND WHAT IS WHO ARE THE DEMOCRATS, AND WHAT IS

DEMOCRACY?

Some of the Southern papers denounce the Democratic party because of the inevitable tendency of its principles to become the great antislavery party of the country. The Nashville
(Whig) Banner thus discourses on the subject:

"We have often shown that Martin Van Buren, as far back as 1820, voted for the first attempt to incorporate the substance of the Wilmot

where no one would think of asking a horse to carry them, and they are as sure-footed as a cat.

One word about the natives. The big ones are not quite naked. They wear a small apron, and sometimes a strip of cloth clear round. I thought, when I heard about this, that it would be a great annoyance — these naked natives. But it is not so. After the first few hours, no one thinks any more of their being naked than they do of the

If any more people are silly enough to undertake this journey let them do anything except take through tickets. It is not the least advantage, but every way the reverse, and costs double. I have had miserable accommodations on ship-

> From Schoolgraft's Narrative. ITASCA LAKE.

THE SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Itasca Lake, the Lac La Bieche of the French. is in every respect a beautiful sheet of water, seven or eight miles in extent, lying among hills of diluvial formation, surmounted with pines, which fringe the distant horizon, and form an agreeable contrast with the green foliage of its mmediate shores. Its greatest length is from southeast to northwest, with a southern pro-longation, or bay, which receives a brook. The waters are temperate and bright, and reflect a foliage produced by the elm, lynn, maple, and cherry, together with other species more abundant in northern latitudes. The lake itself is of

It has a singular island, upon which we landed, after an hour's paddling from the spot of our arrival and embarkation. We found here the fetula and spruce. The bones of fish and of tortoise, found at the locality of former Indian camp fires, indicate the existence of these species in the lake. And here, as well as roughout the lakes of this region, are found the duck, teal, and loon, in possession of their favorite seclusions. Innumerable shells (a species of small helix) were driven up to the head of the island. Other parts of the lake yield small species of the umo, which are found strewing the bed of the outlet. And it may here be remarked that this shell exists in the largest and heaviest species heretofore known in the lower parts of this stream—the Mississip-

pi having its origin here.

The outlet of Itasca Lake is perhaps ten or twelve feet broad, with an apparent depth of twelve or eighteen inches. The discharge of water seems to be copious, compared to its inlet. Springs may, however, produce accessions which are not visible, and this is probable, both from the geological character of the country, and the transparency and coolness of the

The height of this lake above the sea is an object of geographical interest, which, in the absence of actual survey, it may subserve the purposes of useful inquiry to estimate. From otes on the ascent, it cannot be short of one hundred and sixty feet above Cass Lake. Adding the estimate of 1,330 feet, submitted in 1820 as the elevation of that lake, the Missis-sippi may be considered to originate at an alti-tude of 1,490, say 1,500 feet above the Atlan-

and computing it through the Itascan, or west fork, may be placed at 3,160 miles, one hundred and eighty-two of which comprise an estimate of its length above Cass Lake. Its general course, in ascending above the latter point, restoring fugitives from slavery, if the South will consent that a man arrested upon our soil shall be tried as a citizen of the free State of Ohio ought to be tried, and will agree to abrogate that part of the law which calls upon our citizens to help to catch their runaways, we believe the Democracy of this State will be willing to concede them all that the Constitution requires. More than this the precedents of the Democratic party do not require, more than this ought not to be asked.

The foregoing we believe to be the convictions of a majority of the Democratic party of this State. is north of west, as far as Lac Travers. They are separated by about atry. Their latitude we had no means of accurately determining. From daily notes of the course and distances, kept by Lieut. J. Allen, as indicated by a compass and watch, their position is, however, shown to be southwest, and not, as heretofore supposed, northwest of Cass Lake. They are, in fact, a little south of west from Leech Lake, which is placed on our best maps in forty-seven degrees sixteen minutes. The highest northing obtained by the Mississippi is one of the great diluvial plateau, containing the contiguous waters of Lac La Sable, Marquette, and Travers, which cannot vary more than a few minutes from fortyeight degrees. These facts will explain the error of geographical writers, who supposed that the parallel of forty-nine degrees would intersect the Mississippi. Its origin in the remote and unfrequented area of country between Leech Lake and Red River, probably an entire degree of latitude south of Turtle Lake, which still figures on some of our maps as its source, throws both the forks of this stream out of the usual route of the fur trade, and furnishes perhaps the best reason why its actual source has remained so long enveloped in obscurity. The Mississippi River traverses more degrees of latitude than any other river in America, and the remark might, perhaps, be extended to the habitable globe. The extremes of its changes in climate and vegetable productions are consequently very great. It occupies more than three thousand miles of the distance between the arctic and the equator. Long as it is, how-ever, it has a tributary longer than itself (the Missouri.) Like the Niger, its mouth was discovered by expeditions down its current; but unlike that stream, which has so long held the geographical world in suspense, its sources have been also sought from its central parts. Its entire course is at length known; and we may now appeal with full certainty to the Balize and Itasca Lake, as its most extensive points. At the latter it is a placid basin of transparent spring water. At the former it is a turbid as earth in suspension can make it, and carries a forest of floating trees on its bosom. Below the junction of its primary forks, it expands at very unequal distances into eight sheets of clear water, each of which has features worthy of admiration. Four of these, Lac Tra vers, Cass Lake, Winneped, and Lake Pepin, are lakes of handsome magnitude and striking scenery. The number of its tributaries of the first, and the second, and the third class, is so large that it would furnish a labor of some research to determine it. The Missouri, the Ohio, and the Arkansas, are of the noblest

Whoever has stood at the junction of these streams, as the writer has done, must have been impressed with an idea of magnitude and power, which words are incapable of conveying. The broadest parts of its channel lie in the central portions of its valley. Its depth is great in all its lower parts, and increases as it flows on to the Gulf, and its general descent and velocity are such as to appear very striking characteristics.* Noble views arrest the eye of the observer, in every part of its diversified course. Originating in a heavy and extensive bed of diluvial soil, superimposed upon primi-tive strata, it soon wears its channel down to latter, and after running over them for sev eral hundred miles, plunges at length, at the Falls of St. Anthony, over the carboniferous limestone formation, which is so prevalent and so valuable for its mineral deposits below that point. This is finally succeeded by diluvial and alluvial banks, the latter of which are semiannually enriched by fresh deposits and exhibit a delta as broad and as exuberant as the Nile Like the latter, it has its cataracts in the Falls of St. Anthony and Punkaigama, and in numerous lesser leaps and cascades, where its curren is tossed into foam, and threatens destruction to navigator. Such are the physical traits and these are enough in character, magnitude. and variety, to lead our contemplation irresisti

bly "through nature up to nature's God." * From the data above given, the descent of the Missis sippi will average a fraction over five inches per mile.

NEW WINGLESS BIRD .- At the meeting of the Linnean, Dec. 17, Mr. Westford called the attention of the society to a wingless bird on Lord Howe's Island—an island situate be-tween New Holland and Norfolk Island. This spot had been accidentally visited by Captain Poole, of the East India Company's service, who considering it a favorable spot for solonization,

trembling, by shifting my weight I helped him to lean against the bank till he recovered breath. Then with one plunge he brought me gallantly to shore. We stopped at a collection of native huts, and rented one for the night. This hut had a sort of sleeping apartment, which we ladies occupied in company with a hen and chickens. It was a dreary little hole, but one of our company with a hen and chickens. It was a dreary little hole, but one of our company with a hen and chickens. It was a dreary little hole, but one of our company with a hen and chickens. It was a dreary little hole, but one of our company with a hen and chickens. It was a dreary little hole, but one of our company with the greatest ease, though the roads were very deeply guilled, and the mud deep in places. But I was not at all afraid, though I often met pack ozen and bulls with long horns. These mules will trudge along safely the size of a rail—and is considered by the set-tlers as good eating. Mr. Westford thought the announcement of the existence of this bird, which was not previously known to exist in those regions, would be received with interest in connection with the discovery of the extinct wingless birds of New Zealand. No specimen has yet arrived in England, but some are on their way.—Athenœum.

A PAPER OF TOBACCO.

We find a lively passage on tobacco in the pleasant new book by Alphonse Karr. It must be borne in mind that, in France, tobacco is a monopoly, and a very productive one in the hands of Government:

"There is a family of poisonous plants, among which we may notice the henbane, the datura stramonium, and the tobacco plant. The tobacco plant is perhaps a little less poisonous than the datura, but it is more so than the henbane, which is a violent poison. Here is a tobacco plant, as fine a plant as you can wish to see. It grows to the height of six feet, and from the centre of a tuft of leaves, of a beautiful green, shoot out elegant and graceful

clusters pink of flowers.

"For a long while the tobacco plant grew unknown and solitary in the wilds of America. The savage to whom we had given brandy gave us in exchange tobacco, with the smoke of which they used to intoxicate themselves on grand occasions. The intercourse between the two worlds began with this amiable interchange

of poisons.
"Those who first thought of putting tobacco dust up their noses were first laughed at, and then persecuted more or less. James I, of England, wrote against snuff takers a book entitled Misocapnos. Some years later, Pope Ur-ban VIII excommunicated all persons who took snuff in churches. The Empress Elizabeth thought it necessary to add something to the penalty of excommunication pronounced against those who used the black dust during divine service, and authorized the beadles t confiscate the snuff-boxes to their own use Amurath IV forbade the use of snuff, under

pain of having the nose cut off.

"No useful plant could have withstood such attacks. If before this invention a man had been found to say, let us seek the means of filling the coffers of the State by a voluntary tax let us set about selling something which every-body will like to do without, he would have been thought crazy. In America there is a plant essentially poisonous; if from its leaves you extract an empyreumatic oil, a single drop of it will cause an animal to die in horrible convulsions. Suppose we offer this plant for sale, chopped up or reduced to a powder. We will t very dear, and tell people to snuff the powder up their noses.

"That is to say, I suppose, you will force them to do so by law?'
"'Not a bit of it. I spoke of a voluntary tax. As to the portion we chop up, we will tell them to inhale it, and swallow a little of the smoke from it besides.

"' But it will kill them.' "'No; they will become rather pale, perhaps feel giddy, spit blood, and suffer from cholics or have pains in the chest—that's all. Besides, you know, although it has often been said that habit is second nature, people are not yet aware how completely man resembles the knife, of which the blade first and then the handle had been changed two or three times. In man there is no nature left—nothing but habit remains. People will become like Mithridates, who had

learned to live on poisons.
"'The first time that a man will smoke, he will feel sickness, nausea, giddiness, and cholics, but that will go off by degrees, and in time he will get so accustomed to it, that he will only feel such symptons now and then-when he smokes tobacco that is bad or too strong-or when he is not well, and in five or six other cases. Those who take it in powder will sneeze, have a disagreeable smell, lose the sense

perpetual blister.'
"'Then, I suppose it smells very nice. "" Quite the reverse. It has a very unpleas ant smell, but, as I said, we'll sell it very dear and reserve to ourselves the monopoly "' My good friend,' one would have said to any one absurd enough to hold a similar language, 'nobody will envy you the privilege of selling a weed that no one will care to buy. You might as well open a shop and write on it, "Kicks sold here; or, Such-a-one sells blows, wholesale and retail." You will find as many customers as for your poisonous weed.'
"Well! who would have believed that the first speaker was right, and that the tobacco speculation would answer perfectly! The

kings of France have written no satires against snuff, have had no noses cut off, no snuffboxes confiscated. Far from it. They have sold tobacco, laid an impost on noses, and given snuff-boxes to poets with their portraits on the id, and diamonds all around.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For purifying the blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumalism. Cutaneous Eruptions, stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Consumption, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erusipelus, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c.

This preparation has now borne the test of over fourteen average experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations have sprung into existence, founding their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in the sarsa parills root, the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of this preparation. While sarsaparills root forms an important part of its combination, it is at the same time compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power, and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations imitate it in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of one of its ingredients, and here ends their resemblance to it. Those needing a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and, in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that one entitled to their confidence, from the long list of cures it has effected on living witnesses, whose testimonials and residences have been published, and who are skill bearing daily SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, titled to their connected, run the long list of ourse it ne effected on living witnesses, whose testimonials and re-dences have been published, and who are swill bearing dai testimony to its worth. The whole history of medicine h scarcely furnished a parallel to the numerous and remark ble cures effected by its use, and what it has effected on FROM KENTUCKY.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM CURED.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM CURED.

Bardstown, Kentucky, July 10, 1849.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen:

It is my duty to communicate facts in relation to the beneficial effects of your Sarsaparilla. My wrife was afflicted with inflammation and soreness of the stomach of the worst character; her limbs and chest were much swollen; she had constant headache, and last spring was attacked severely with inflammatory rheumatism. The best medical aid we could obtain afforded only momentary relief; and while in this situation, she heard of the many remarkable cures effected by the use of Sands's Sarsaparilla, and commenced its use, which produced instant relief, and less than six bottles entirely removed all the dropsical swelling and every other inflammatory symptom, restoring her to berfect health. I send this statement as an act of justice, believing it to be my duty to encourage the suffering portion of the human family to use Sands' Sarsaparilla, which I believe has no parallel in the catalogue of medicine.

With feelings of lasting gratitude, I remain your friend, SaMUEL P. HARGER.

Read the following, from New Orleans:

Read the following, from New Orleans:

Read the following, from New Orleans:

New Obleans, November 12, 1849.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen:

I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are audiering as I have done. I received great benefit from your Sarsapasil a, having beneured of a malady after suffering six years. I hereby cheerfully certify to the good effect of your medicine, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had tormented me day and night, and repeated attacks of fever induced me to believe that I should die with consumption. One day, while suffering a violent attack of burning fever, a irlend persuaded me to try your incomparable medicine, but, to tell the truth, I had no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle, and by its use and the help of God I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bless the author of this admirable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

FERMIN GROUPAZ.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, FERMIN GROUPAZ.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

New DURHAM, New Jersey, June 30, 1849.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen:

My wife suffered with a distress and burning in her chest for many years, and my daughter was afflicted from her birth with a humor in her blood. We consulted various physicians, and tried numerous remedies, without much benefit, until we heard, through Rev. Thomas Davis, of the great medicinal value of Sands' Sarsaparilla. On his recommendation my wife and daughter decided on trying it, and soon experienced permanent benefit. My daughter's skin assumed a new appearance entirely; from being rough, hard, and scaly, it became smooth and soft. My wife's sanfferings are almost gone, and its use a short time longer, it is my firm belief, will produce a perfect cure.

Yours with respect, G. S. HENDRICKSON,

Pastor of the Baptist Church at the English Neighborhood.

OT Prepared and Sands (wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS. Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

For sale by R. S. PATTERSON and CHS. STOTT \$4 CO., Washington; by ROBERT SHOEMAKER, Philadelphia; by COLBY \$6 CO., Baltimore; and by SETH W. FOWLE. Boston.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL,

THOMAS M. MARSHALL,

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. FOR THE OURE OF

COUGHS. COLDS. HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSTIMPTION.

THIS invaluable remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs has obtained a celebrity, from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves palliatives, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputa of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention o physicians, patients, and the public at large.

See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected the property the

far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York city, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the throat and lungs."

Dr. Perkins the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

The Rev. John D. Cochrane, a distinguished elergyman of the English Church, writes to the proprietor, from Montreal, that he has "been cured of a severe asthmatic affection by Cherry Pectoral." His letter at full length may be found in our circular, to be had of the agent, and is worth the attention of asthmatic patients.

by Cherry Pectoral." His letter at full length may be found in our circular, to be had of the agent, and is worth the at tention of asthmatic patients.

This letter is from the well-known druggist at Hillsdale, Michigan, one of the largest dealers in the State; and this case is from his own observation:

"HILLSDALE, MICH., December 10, 1849.

"DRAR SIR: Immediately on receipt of your Cherry Pectoral, I carried a bottle to an acquaintance of mine, who was thought to be near his end with quick consumption. He was thought to be near his end with quick consumption. He was then unable to rise from his bed, and was extremely feeble His friends believed he must soon die, unless relief could be obtained for him, and I induced them to give your excellent medicines at rial. I immediately left town for three weeks, and you may judge of my surprise, on my return, to meet him in the street on my way home from the cars, and find he had entirely recovered. Four weeks from the day he commenced taking your medicine, he was at work at his arduous trade of a blacksmith.

"There are other cases, within my knowledge, where the Cherry Pectoral has been singularly successful, but none so marked as this.

Very truly yours,

G. W. UNDER WOOD."

"HANOVER, Onio, April 3, 1850.

"HANOVER, OHIO, April 3, 1650,

"DRAR SIR: I wish I could tell all who suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benetited by the information. I had a lung fever, which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble, and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine by the advice of a clergyman who had seen its effects before. It eased my ouigh at first, and gave me rest at in ht. In less than a fortnight I could eat well and my ouigh had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, i am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral.
"Yours, with respect," I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is "Yours, with respect, JULIA DEAN.
"I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is n conformity with my own views of her case, and her cure
by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

JOSEPH DEAN.

"The above named Joseph Dean, and Julia his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church."

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, practical chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by the druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada May 15—3m

THE FREE PRESBYTERIAN.

THIS paper (under the editorial control of Rev. Joseph Gordon, Rev. John Rankin, corresponding editor, will complete the first half year of its existence on Wednesday, January 1st, 1851. The substantial favors extended to it thus far show that such a journal was needed by the religious community. It will be the study of the editor to make its columns a still more full exponent of the principles and views of those who desire the church to take high and holy ground on the great moral questions which now agitate the world. The Free Presbyterian will steadily aim to present the religion of the Lori Jesus Christ (as it is) in harmony with all true reform—social, moral, and legislative—and in uncompromising hostility to all that is wrong, whether it find its lodging placeph Church or State.

While it is professedly the organ of the Free Presbyterian Rothurch, and will maintain the distinctive principles which separate it from other branches of the Presbyterian family, The Free Presbyterian will not be a mere sectarian sheet, but will most heartily co-operate with every other instrumentality calculated to promote the glory of God and the highest good of man.

Terms, two dollars per annum. Address

WILLIAM F. CLARK, Publisher,
Mercer, Mercer Co., Pa. THE FREE PRESBYTERIAN.

PROGRESS PAMPHLETS.

A SERIES of tweive or fifteen Original Pamphlets, of the above title, is in the course of publication at Cincinnati, Ohio, by L. A. Hins, whose thorough study of the various questions of Reform cannot fail to make them acceptable to all ilberal minds. They are issued at irregular intervals, according to circumstances; but, as near as may be, they will be issued monthly. They will embrace the great questions touching the relations of man to nature, and of mankind among themselves in every sphere of life; and their aim will be to hasten the time when greater liberty, more equality, and a purer fraternity, will secure to all the highest happiness of which they are individually capable.

Terms—Ten cents single number, one dollar per dozen, or one dollar for the series. Each number contains 32 pages, beautifully printed and neatly covered. Direct to March 13—6m

L. A. HINE. Cincinnati. Chio. PROGRESS PAMPHLETS. FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

THIS Institution is situated in a pleasant and healthy part of the country, about five miles north of the city of Philadelphia. It is under the care of Dr. Joshua H. Worthington, Superintendent, and William and Mary D. Birdsall, Steward and Matron, and is visited weekly by a Committee of the Managers. mittee of the Managers.

The Asylum was founded in the year 1813, by members of the Society of Friends, with a view of affording to those afflicted with insanity the domestic comforts usually found in a private family, combined with kind and efficient moral and medical treatment. Application for the admission of patients may be made

a for the admission.

mally or by letter addressed to
CHARLES ELLIS,
CHARLES ELLIS,
Read of Managers, No. 56 Chestn Clerk of the Board of Man

LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O. WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counsello, at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's newbuilding, State street, opposite south door of State House. Business connected with the profession, ciallkinds, punetually attended to.

Jan. 29

SUPERIOR DAGUERREOTYPES.

SUPERIOR DAGUERREOTYPES.
FIRST PREMIUM!

J. H. WHITEHURS? has extended the field of his operations over more ground than any Daguerreotypist in the country. His Galleries may be found on Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a half and Sixth streets; No. 207 Baltimore street, Baltimore; corner Broadway and Leonard street, New York; No. 77 Main street, Richmond; Syoamore street, Peteraburg; Main street, Norfolk; and Main street, Lynchburg, Virginia.

His beautifully and highly finished Electro Daguerreotypes are an extraordinary improvement, insuring faithful and highly finished likenesses in a few seconds.

The rotary back-ground, invented by J. H. Whitehurst, gives an airy and living appearance to the picture.

He is the patentee of the Morteotype, the art of imbedding Daguerreotype likenesses in tombstones, so as to make them resist the rawages of time and weather.

Whitehurst's establishments now distribute more than thirty thousand pictures annually, and have never given disatisfaction! This is certainly a fattering proof of the superiority of his likenesses.

J. H. W. calls the attention of the public generally to his

satisfaction: This is certainly a flattering proof of the su-periority of his likenesses.

J. H. W. calls the attention of the public generally to his elegantly furnished Gallery over Lane & Tucker's new sture, where a free exhibition of pictures will be given. Notwithstanding the usual competition in Dagnerreotypes at the recent fair of the Maryland Institute, he was awarded the first medal by the judges.

Likenesses of every description copied, and post-mortem cases attended to.

March 27—tf

LIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY,

No. 3 Cornhill, Boston, TS the special Boston and New England office for the fol-Is the special Boston and New England office for the following valuable newspapers.

The National Era. Received by Express from Washington, and delivered by carriers at \$2.75 a year, free of postage single numbers, 6 cents. Price by mail, \$2. Agents and clubs furnished at rates that will save them part of the postage. Orders for advertising in this paper solicited.

The Independent—weekly. Edited by Kev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., and others; Rev. George B. Cheever and Rev. Henry Ward Bescher, stated Contributors. Received by Express from New York, and delivered by carriers at \$2.50 a year, free of postage; single numbers, 6 cents. Price by mail, \$2.

The Friend of Youth, a superior monthly journal for the Young, edited by Mrs. M. 1. Bailey, Washington. Price, delivered free of postage, 62 1 2 cents a year; by mail, 50 cents.

Also, the Boston Functioning copies for The New Englander, a quarterly journal, commandit the first order of talent, and taking a liberal view of the Pr gressive movements of the age, religious and secular, holds itself free to treat on every subject that may be p sumed to be interesting to intelligent Christian man; a sumed to be interesting to intelligent Christian men; and to such men, in every profession and position, it addresses itself. Edited by a Committee, including some of the best minds of New Haven. Each volume begins in February Price, 33 a year; single numbers, 75 cents.

CT Subscriptions and renewals to the above Periodicals, and orders for all useful books, solicited by May 1.

G. W. LIGHT, 3 Cernbill IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,

Also, the Boston Publishing Office for

Farmington, Conn.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, to order, all kinds of tron and composition Castings, shafting of every description, together with the various species of work usually done in any establishment of this kind. The attention of manufacturers is called to a new article of Fan Bellows, for light and heavy blast, which is warranted superior to any other kind now in use, requiring much less power for the same blast, and when in motion making no noise Iron Rail ing, of modern patterns, for cemeteries, balconies, &c., furnished ready for setting up. or put up, at prices which cannot fall to suit any who may wish to purchase Drafts of machinery, patterns, and work of every description furnished on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to, and work carefully packed and shipped as directed, to any part of the country.

June 12—3m

JOHN DEMING. Farmington, Conn.

POWERS & SEATON, A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, and Soliciton in Chancery, Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio. R. J. POWERS. Sept. 26. PARKEVILLE WATER CURE.

PARKEVILLE WATER CURE.

A CCESSIBLE from all parts of the United States, situated two miles from Woodbury, Gloucester county, New Jersey, and nine miles south of Philadelphia, with which communication may be had several times daily, is now in successful operation for the oure of tout, Kheumatism Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Dyspepsis, Constipation Diarrhea, Dropsy, Piles, Prolapsus Uteri, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, and scrofulous, nervous, febrile and cutaneous diseases

This institution was built expressly for the purpose of a water cure establishment, is capable of accommodating fifty patients, and abundantly supplied with water of the purest quality. quality.

The managers, while they offer the advantages of their institution to the diseased, would tender them the comforts and conveniences of a home.

The efficacy of water, diet, air, and exercise, in restoring the diseased to health, vigor, and happiness, is no longer problematical, as thousands who have been cured thereby problematical, as thousands who have been cured to be can testify.
The resident physician, J. H. STEDMAN, M. D., late of Bethesds Water Cure, New York, has been a member of the medical profession for twenty years, and had much experience in hydropathic practice.

For admission or further information, apply to SAMUEL WEBB. Scoretary, at the Institute, or at No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

June 12,

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT. THE above Establishment, having been put in fine order, is now commencing its fourth season. The success which has attended it thus far enables the subscriber to say with confidence, to all who wish to make a practical application of the Water Cure Treatment, that they can pursue it here under the most favorable auspices for the removal of disease. The location, although in the immediate vicinity of one of the most beautiful cities in the Union, is still very retired. The water is very pure, soft, and abundant.

or one of the most beautiful cities in the union, is still very retired. The water is very pure, soft, and abundant. The charge for board, medical advice, and all ordinary attendance of nurses, is \$8 per week, payable weekly.

May 1—3m

T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Proprietor. CAHILL TOLMAN, CAHILL TOLDIAN,

COMMISSION Merchant and Manufacturers' Agent
for the sale of every description of PLAIN AND
PAINTER WOODEN WARE. Particular attention
given to shipping goods promptly, at the lowest rates, to
any part of the country. Orders solicited.
No. 5 Canal and No 12 Merrimae streets, Boston, Massachusetts.

Jan. 16—6m

HOOKER & HAWLEY, A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Hartford, Connecticut. JOHN HOOKER.
Sept. 12—1y JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES. NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is agent for the National Era, and authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North and Fayette streets.

and rayette streets,

or S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Subscription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston,

(Journal Building,) is also agent for the National Eva. DAVID TORRENCE, NOTARY PUBLIC, Xenia, Ohio,

Will take acknowledgments, depositions, affidavits, and protestations, in town or country; is agent for the National Era, the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, the American Live Stock Insurance Company; and will attend to the collection of claims generally; also, to selling, leasing, and renting real estate.

0.7-Office—Galloway's Buildings, up stairs—corner room. Sept. 19—1y

FANCY SILK GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c. J. K. Mellwalh & SON, Philadelphia. No. 3 Bank

- street, importers and dealers in Frinces, Gimps, and
Buttons, Hoslery, Gloves, Ribbons, Purse Twist. Combs,
Steel Beads, Spool Cotton, Tapes, Needles, Pins, Bobbins,
&c. &c. &c. WATSON & RENWICK, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

A GENTS for procuring Patents in the United States
and foreign countries.
They prepare Specifications and Drawings of new inventions, and transact all business connected with their profession. They will revise and attend to the reconsideration of those applications which have been rejected by the Commissioner of Patents, either on account of a defective specification and drawing, or the presentation of an improper claim.

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ribers.

Models can be safely sent to us by the Expresses.

Models can be safely sent to us by the Expresses.

Rough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail.

Letters must be post paid.

Officeon F street, opposite the Patent Office.

F. H. WATSON.

July 18.

E. S. RENWICK.

IARD OIL.

IMPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality

equal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and
woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be
purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly
to prevent leakage. Orders received and, excented for the
Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the Westindies
and Canadas. Apply to

THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
Jan. 20. 23 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O. LARD OIL.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851, LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851.

THE American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have just published another stereotyped Almanac, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almanac has been prepared, the low price at which it is sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

The Almanac is handsomely printed, on finer paper than usual, with well-executed wood engravings, prepared expressly for it, illustrating the scape of Henry Box Brown, a scene at Washington, and the kneeling Slave Mother. Besides the Calendar, which is equal in all respects to that of the American Tract Society's Almanac for 1851, and the Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c., the Almanac contains a variety of interesting and valuable reading and statistical articles of an anti-slavery character, selected and original. The prices will be as follows:

Execute thousand conies

For one thousand copies - - \$20 00
For one hundred copies - 2 50
For one dosen copies - - 40
For a single copy - - 05

A Catalogue of most of the Publications for sale at the Depository is annexed, from which selections can be made; and books and pamphlets can be sent with the Almanacs, without much, if any, additional expense. Orders, enclosing payment, in bank notes or post office

Aug. 8. 48 Beekman st., a few doors east of William st., N B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion as the object in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but

ORTHOPÆDIC SURGERY. (THE USE OF THE KNIFE DISPENSED WITH) (THE USE OF THE KNIFE DISPENSED WITH)

THE managers of the Parkeville institute (near Philadelphia) have opened a ward in that institution, for the oure of DEFORMITIES OF THE HUMAN BODY, such as curved spine, crooked limbs, deformed bones, club feet and all diseases of an analogous character, and also hernia, or rupture, by means which render a resort to the use of the knife unnecessary. These patients will be under the charge of an experienced and skiliful Orthopedic Surgeon, (Dr. T. F. Cullen, who was for four years a pupil of the late celebrated Dr. HEBER CHASE, of Philadelphia, and who has for the last ten years devoted himself to this specialty. Persons at a distance can consult with Dr. Cullen, by letter, describing the case and enclosing a fee of ten dollar, directed to the care of Samuel Webb, Secretary, No. 58 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, to whom all applications for admission are to be made.

outh Fourth street, a made.
or admission are to be made.
T. F. CULLEN, M. D.,
Visiting Surge BENNETT'S NATIONAL SKY-LIGHT GALLERY,

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. One door east of Z. D. Gilman's Drug Store. To meet the increasing patrons, or this establishment, the Sitting and Exhibition Rooms have been enlarged, and fitted up in a style second to none in this country. It was necessary, also, to have more assistance in the operating department; and I have therefore associated with me Mr. F. M. Cory, from New York, which will enable us to maintain the present nounlarity of this Gallery. rating department; and I have therefore associated with me Mr. F. M. Cory, from New York, which will enable us to maintain the present popularity of this Gallery Some valuable additions to the collection of specimens have been recently made, among which we will mention that of JENNY LIND, taken from life; one of AMIN BEY, Turkish Envoy; and one, from a Daguerrectype taken in Rome, of Powers's statue of JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The collection of the United States Senate, intended for exhibition at the World's Fair, to be held in London in May next, will be complete in a few days, a part of which may be seen at this time.

Having a superior Sky-Light, and one of the best German Cameras, espable of taking portraite twelve times the usual size, and twice the size of any in this city, toge her with a constant and successful practice for the last twelve years, we feel confident in being able to furnish Daguerrecty pes to those who may want them, which, for beauty of tone, clearness of impression, life-like expression, grace and case of position, cannot be surpassed.

By a new and improved process practiced at this establishment, we are enabled to take pictures in the short space of one second, enabling parents to supply themselves with perfect Daguerrectypes of their little ones, of all ages.

By Thinistures neatly set in lockets, breastpins, finger rings, and settings furnished, if desired.

Jan. 2.

PHILADELPHIA TYPE AND STEREOTYPE

PHILADELPHIA TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY. THE subscriber would call the attention of printers to the greatly reduced prices of the present list. They now Determined to spare no expense in making their establishment as perfect as possible, they have recently got up a complete set of the justly celebrated Scotic-cut Letter. from Diamond to English, to which they particularly invite at-

Diamond to English, to which they particularly invite actetion.

Having lately made numerous additions to their stock of Funcy Types, Borders, Ornaments, &c., their assortment is now unrivalled in the United States; and their improved methods of casting, and of preparing metal, enable them to furnish orders in a manner to insure satisfaction.

Printing Presses, Cases, Stands, Chases, Galleys, Printing ink, and every article used in a printing office, constantly on hand, at the lowest rates.

Second-hand Presses, and Type used only in stereotyping, at reduced prices. reduced prices. Sooks, Pamphlets, Music, Labels, &c. &c., stereotyped vith correctness and despatch.

N. B. Specimen Books will be sent to printers who wish to make orders.

L. JOHNSON & CO.,

Jan 2.

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